



STIC Search Report

EIC 3700

STIC Database Tracking Number: 196457

TO: Michael J Araj
Location: RND 6d20
Art Unit: 3733
Thursday, July 27, 2006

Case Serial Number: 10/628013

From: Edward Hart
Location: EIC-3700
Randolph – 8B21
Phone: 571-272-2512

edward.hart@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Examiner Araj,

Attached are the results for the above search you requested.

I searched HCAPLUS, Medline, Biosis, Embase and Scisearch Databases, including the foreign patents databases WPIX, JAPIO.

Also, searched where the Dialog Full Text Patent Files as well as Dissertations, Conference Proceeding and the GALE Group Full Text Databases.

If you feel that the results are not on target please feel free to contact me so that I may refine your search.

Sincerely,
Edward Hart
Technical Information Specialist
EIC –3700 8B21
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RUSH

Access DB# 196457

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Michael Aray Examiner #: 81006 Date: 7/24/06
Art Unit: 3733 Phone Number 301 25463 Serial Number: 10628013
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: MD 6D20 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

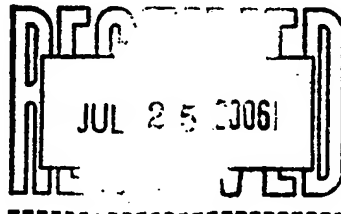
Title of Invention: Device for cutting bone to size

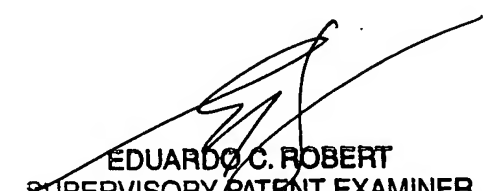
Inventors (please provide full names): Daniel Dietzel Helmut Hecke

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 7/25/02

**For Sequence Searches Only* Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.*

Claim 12




EDUARDO C. ROBERT
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 09:40:12 ON
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L1 E DIETZEL D/AU
 75 S E3,E7
 E DIETZEL D/AU
 E HECKELE H/AU
 L2 19 S E3-E4
 L3 94 S L1-L2
 L4 1 S L3 AND BONE

Inventor's

FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:03:49 ON
 27 JUL 2006

=> d ibib abs tot

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:243390 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200600251937
 TITLE: Target apparatus.
 AUTHOR(S): Gobel, Jorgen [Inventor]; Korner, Eberhard [Inventor];
Heckele, Helmut [Inventor]
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Ostringen, Germany
 ASSIGNEE: Richard Wolf GmbH
 PATENT INFORMATION: US 06918916 20050719
 SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark
 Office Patents, (JUL 19 2005)
 CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Apr 2006
 Last Updated on STN: 26 Apr 2006

AB The target apparatus for positioning a drilling tool with respect to a
 drilling channel to be created in a **bone** consists of a target
 hook and a guide arm which is releasably connected to this and on which
 there is arranged a receiver for the drilling tool, and a guide path in
 the form of a laterally through-going open groove for the guide arm. The
 guide arm may be displaced and fixed in the guide path. A simple assembly

and disassembly of the apparatus is achieved in that the guide arm on the side of the apparatus is applied into the guide path through the groove opening and reversely, by lifting away out of the groove, may be separated from the target hook.

=> file wpix, japio

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 11:03:43 ON 27 JUL 2006

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FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 11:03:43 ON 27 JUL 2006

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FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 10:43:59 ON 27 JUL 2006

E DIETZEL D/AU

L1 10 S E3

E HECKELE H/AU

L2 50 S E3

L3 56 S L1-L2

L4 4 S L3 AND BONE

Inventor's

FILE 'WPIX, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 11:03:43 ON 27 JUL 2006

=> d ibib abs tot

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 4 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-296089 [28] WPIX

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2004-235134

TITLE: **Bone**-cutter for correcting ostetomy has bearing parts each containing a duct, slots meeting at acute angle and holding p iece of **bone**.

DERWENT CLASS: P31

INVENTOR(S): **DIETZEL, D; HECKELE, H**

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (WOLH) WOLF GMBH RICHARD

COUNTRY COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
DE 10233808	B3	20040415	(200428)*		9
US 2004097946	A1	20040520	(200434)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
DE 10233808	B3	DE 2002-10233808	20020725
US 2004097946	A1	US 2003-628013	20030725

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 2002-10233808 20020725

AN 2004-296089 [28] WPIX

AB DE 10233808 B UPAB: 20040429

NOVELTY - The **bone**-trimmer consists of at least one bearing-part (2) containing a duct (4) holding a piece of **bone** (30) and also containing two intersecting slots near the duct. The slots meet at an acute angle to the longitudinal axis of the duct. The two bearing parts (2,18), on facing surfaces, each have a duct (4,20). A second bearing part (18) contains at least one slot (22,24) congruent with the slot belonging to the first bearing part,

USE - **Bone**-trimmer, especially for correction-osteotomy
 ADVANTAGE - A saw-nick is made and a wedge-shaped **bone**
 inserted in it so that the **bones** quickly fuse together and grow.
 DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows the bearing parts when assembled.

Bearing parts 2,18
 Ducts 4,20
 Slots 22,24
 Piece of **bone** 30
 Dwg.5/5

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 4 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-332374 [31] WPIX
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2003-266421
 TITLE: Target apparatus for positioning drilling tool with
 respect to drilling channel, has guide arm displaced and
 fixed on laterally through-going open groove formed on
 drilling tool receiver.
 DERWENT CLASS: P31 P54 P62
 INVENTOR(S): GOEBEL, J; **HECKELE, H**; KOERNER, E; GOBEL, J;
 KORNER, E
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (WOLH) WOLF GMBH RICHARD
 COUNTRY COUNT: 31
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2003051591	A1	20030320	(200331)*		7
EP 1297790	A1	20030402	(200331)	GE	
	R:	AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC			
		MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR			
DE 10146452	A1	20030417	(200333)		
DE 10146452	B4	20040115	(200405)		
EP 1297790	B1	20041020	(200469)	GE	
	R:	AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE			
		SK TR			
DE 50201339	G	20041125	(200477)		
US 6918916	B2	20050719	(200547)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2003051591	A1	US 2002-247975	20020920
EP 1297790	A1	EP 2002-20708	20020914
DE 10146452	A1	DE 2001-10146452	20010920
DE 10146452	B4	DE 2001-10146452	20010920
EP 1297790	B1	EP 2002-20708	20020914
DE 50201339	G	DE 2002-00201339	20020914
		EP 2002-20708	20020914
US 6918916	B2	US 2002-247975	20020920

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DE 50201339	G Based on	EP 1297790

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 2001-10146452 20010920

AN 2003-332374 [31] WPIX
 AB US2003051591 A UPAB: 20030516
 NOVELTY - A releasable guide arm (3) is connected to a target hook (5), with a drilling tool receiver (4) arranged on the arm. The arm is displaced and fixed on a laterally through-going open groove formed on the receiver.

USE - For positioning a drilling tool with respect to drilling channel to be created in a **bone**.

ADVANTAGE - Enables exact positioning of the target apparatus so that the bore may be incorporated into the **bone** with high precision. Enables placing of the tibia insertion point as exactly as possible in the case of the reconstruction of a cruciate ligament.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the target apparatus with an applied drilling tool in a position aligned to the machined **bone**.

Guide arm 3

Drilling tool receiver 4

Target hook 5

Dwg.4/5

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 4 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-731691 [79] WPIX

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2002-576846

TITLE: Surgical forceps for operation of ethmoid in nasal cavity, has movable, stationary jaws, each with pair of limbs and L-shaped longitudinal section.

DERWENT CLASS: P31

INVENTOR(S): DIETZEL, D; FALK, E; HECKELE, H; PRESTEL, S

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (WOLH) WOLF GMBH RICHARD

COUNTRY COUNT: 4

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2002128682	A1	20020912	(200279)*		6
DE 10111510	A1	20020926	(200279)		
FR 2821738	A1	20020913	(200279)		
GB 2374566	A	20021023	(200279)		
GB 2374566	B	20040728	(200450)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2002128682	A1	US 2002-94084	20020308
DE 10111510	A1	DE 2001-10111510	20010309
FR 2821738	A1	FR 2002-2913	20020307
GB 2374566	A	GB 2002-4138	20020221
GB 2374566	B	GB 2002-4138	20020221

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 2001-10111510 20010309

AN 2002-731691 [79] WPIX

AB US2002128682 A UPAB: 20021209

NOVELTY - A movable jaw (4) is pivotably mounted relative to stationary jaw (5), by a pin (13). The movable jaw is pivoted so as to close and open the forceps jaw assembly by axial displacement of an actuation rod (6) disposed in a tubular shank (2). Each jaw has two limbs and has L-shaped

longitudinal section.

USE - For performing operation in the roof region of nose organ system, especially for ethmoid **bone** of nasal cavity.

ADVANTAGE - Enables to lead the forceps jaw to the region easily by providing relatively rotatable handle and forceps. Ensures a tear-free cutting of tissue by the scissors action of the jaws exhibited during closure of the jaw assembly. Prevents the tissue to be severed from sliding, by forming serrations/grooves in the stationary jaw, thereby reduces risk of cerebrospinal fluid fistula. Improves the handling ability of the forceps. The position of each jaw with L-shaped longitudinal section and with two limbs enables providing a unhindered view of the operation zone. Enables cutting the tissue both in longitudinal and lateral directions.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the schematic view of the surgical forceps.

Tubular shank 2

Movable jaw 4

Stationary jaw 5

Actuation rod 6

Pin 13

Dwg.1/4

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 4 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-557224 [62] WPIX

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2001-414102

TITLE: Surgical instrument for applying implants consisting of shank, handle and of holder for implant which forms distal instrument part.

DERWENT CLASS: P31 P32

INVENTOR(S): HAEHNLE, F; **HECKELE, H**; KOERNER, E; HAHNLE, F; KORNER, E

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (WOLH) WOLF GMBH RICHARD

COUNTRY COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2001021853	A1	20010913	(200162)*		6
GB 2360215	A	20010919	(200162)		
DE 10011678	A1	20010927	(200164)		
GB 2360215	B	20040204	(200410)		
US 6830574	B2	20041214	(200501)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2001021853	A1	US 2001-802639	20010309
GB 2360215	A	GB 2001-3756	20010215
DE 10011678	A1	DE 2000-10011678	20000310
GB 2360215	B	GB 2001-3756	20010215
US 6830574	B2	US 2001-802639	20010309

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 2000-10011678 20000310

AN 2001-557224 [62] WPIX

AB US2001021853 A UPAB: 20011026

NOVELTY - The instrument serves the application in particular of **bone** grafts in the space between two vertebrae and consists of a

shank, of a handle and of a holder for the implant, which forms the distal instrument part. The holder is mounted relative to the shank and can be fixed in its position which in each case is reached by pivoting.

USE - Surgical instrument for applying implants consisting of shank, handle and of holder for implant which forms distal instrument part.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - Total view of the instrument in a part longitudinal section.

shank 1

handle 2

holder 3

Dwg.1/7

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FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 13:35:31 ON
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L1 1794648 S BONE
 L2 46317 S OSSIFICATION
 L3 153384 S ORTHOPEDIC
 L4 35693 S OSSEOUS
 L5 23865 S OSTEO
 L6 3258 S OSTEOLOGY
 L7 1197054 S SKELETAL
 L8 267 S SKELTON
 L9 2848638 S L1-L8
 L10 104099 S L9 AND (EQUIPTMENT OR APPARATUS OR DEVICE OR TOOL OR INSTRUM
 L11 522 S L10 AND (SAW (L) NICK OR BLADE OR WEDGE (L) SHAPE? TRIMMER O
 L12 399 DUP REM L11 (123 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 L13 33 S L12 AND (ANGLE (L) OBLIQUE? OR RECIEV? (L) CHANNEL OR SLOT O
 L14 22 S L13 AND PY<=2002

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=> d ibib abs l14 tot

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 22 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:10391 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:73417
 TITLE: Binders for use in forming sintered articles by
 ceramic or metal powder injection molding
 INVENTOR(S): Schofalvi, Karl-Heinz; Hammond, Dennis Lee; Warren,
 Henry Philipp
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Apex Advanced Technologies, LLC, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002000569	A2	20020103	WO 2001-US20141	20010622 <--
WO 2002000569	A3	20031030		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6376585	B1	20020423	US 2000-603678	20000626 <--
AU 2001075840	A5	20020108	AU 2001-75840	20010622 <--
US 2003220424	A1	20031127	US 2003-311615	20030414
US 6846862	B2	20050125		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-603678 A 20000626
 WO 2001-US20141 W 20010622

AB The binder compns. comprise an aliphatic polyester polymer, an ethylenebisamide wax, and a guanidine wetting agent. The guanidine wetting agent is a mixture of guanidine stearate and guanidine 2-ethylhexanoate. The compns. may also contain an additive which accelerates or extends debinding of the binder. Method for forming a sintered parts by powder injection molding includes forming a green composition comprising said binder and an inorg. powder, injecting the composition into a mold for a part, heating the part to a temperature at which the binder

decomps., heating the part to a temperature at which the inorg. powder is sintered. A wide variety of parts can be made by PIM using such binders (releasing agents) for metal powders, gun parts, shear clipper **blades** and guides, watch band parts, watch casings, coin feeder **slots**, router bits, drill bits, disk drive magnets, VCR recording heads, jet engine parts, orthodontic braces and prostheses, dental brackets, **orthopedic** implants, surgical **tools** and equipment, camera parts, computer parts, and jewelry. Such parts including intermetallic inorg. powders are turbochargers, high temperature insulators, spray nozzles and thread guides. Such parts including ceramic powders are optical cable ferrules, ski pole tips, hair cutting **blades**, airfoil cores, piezoelec. (e.g., lead zircon titanate, PZT) parts, oxygen sensors and spray nozzles.

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 22 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1907:11054 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1:11054
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 1:2660c-e
 TITLE: Rotary Dryer
 AUTHOR(S): Anon.
 SOURCE: Engineering News (New York) (1907), 57, 649
 CODEN: ENNWAW; ISSN: 0096-3690
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB This is designed to bring in direct contact with the material to be dried, a larger quantity of heated air than is possible with the ordinary form of dryer. It is of the inclined cylinder type, the shell of the cylinder being divided longitudinally into several sections, by means of long slotted openings. Instead of the air passing into the end of the cylinder, it enters through these **slots** in the periphery, thus

passing directly through the material, the latter being kept constantly "cascading" by lifting **blades** or vanes, as the cylinder rotates. The **slots** through which the air enters are so constructed that the material cannot fall through. The cylinder is surrounded by a steel casing into which pass the heated air and gases from the furnace. A fan draws the heated air into the openings, through the falling material within the cylinder, and out at the exhaust. It is claimed that this dryer will handle with equal facility either fine or coarse material, as ore, sand, clay, wood-chips, **bones**, etc.

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000277407 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10819282
 TITLE: Supracondylar osteotomy of the femur with use of compression. Osteosynthesis with a malleable implant.
 AUTHOR: Stahelin T; Hardegger F; Ward J C
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Regionalspital Surselva, Ilanz, Switzerland.. stahelin@bluewin.ch
 SOURCE: The Journal of bone and joint surgery. American volume, (2000 May) Vol. 82, No. 5, pp. 712-22. Journal code: 0014030. ISSN: 0021-9355.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200006
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Jun 2000
 Last Updated on STN: 16 Jun 2000
 Entered Medline: 7 Jun 2000

AB BACKGROUND: The goal of treatment of a valgus deformity of the knee that is secondary to osteoarthritis of the lateral compartment is to obtain axial correction of the malalignment of the extremity. Osteosynthesis of the osteotomized femur with use of internal fixation and a stiff implant has not been as successful as expected. We evaluated the accuracy and maintenance of correction and the stability of fixation with a malleable plate after a supracondylar osteotomy of the distal aspect of the femur that was performed to correct a valgus deformity of the knee. METHODS: We performed an incomplete **oblique** osteotomy of the distal aspect of the femur in nineteen patients (twenty-one knees) and stabilized the osteotomy site with a malleable semitubular plate, which was bent to form an angled plate, and lag-screws. Postoperatively, the patients were immediately encouraged to walk, with partial weight-bearing on the affected extremity. The mean age of the patients was fifty-seven years (range, thirty-nine to seventy-one years), and the mean duration of follow-up was five years (range, two to twelve years). RESULTS: In seventeen knees, the osteosynthesis withstood the mechanical loading that occurred during the postoperative functional rehabilitation program. Prolonged use of crutches or immobilization, or both, was necessary after the operation in three knees. The osteosynthesis failed in one knee. The loss of correction in eighteen knees, after **bone**-healing, averaged 1.7 degrees (range, 0 to 4 degrees). CONCLUSIONS: Our method of achieving osteosynthesis is based on the concept that inherent endogenous stability mechanisms can be mobilized by circumferentially compressing the two cortical tubes with the cut ends congruently apposed to each other. We believe that our technique provides an alternative to osteosynthesis with use of a stiff implant such as a fixed-angle blade -plate device.

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93207902 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8457416
 TITLE: Functional or conventional plate prebending in 90 degrees angled **blade** plate osteosynthesis of intertrochanteric osteotomies.
 AUTHOR: Schmidt J
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Klinik und Poliklinik fur Orthopadie, Universitat zu Koln, Germany.
 SOURCE: Archives of orthopaedic and trauma surgery, (1993) Vol. 112, No. 2, pp. 79-81.
 Journal code: 9011043. ISSN: 0936-8051.
 PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199304
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 May 1993
 Last Updated on STN: 14 May 1993
 Entered Medline: 26 Apr 1993

AB The principle of prebending plates is recommended for intertrochanteric osteotomies to reach satisfactory primary stability. This can be done by conventional or functional prebending. Because of the **shape** of an overbent plate in conventional prebending, when the tension **device** is used a sliding of the medial **wedge** of the proximal fragment medially on the distal osteotomy plane takes place. In functional prebending, the final **shape** of the plate results in almost no movement of the **bone** fragments. Therefore the measurable interfragmentary compression of functional prebending is better than in the conventional procedure. The functional prebending also causes no loss of primary installed medialisation and there is no need for an additional procedure for the prebending during the operation.

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 86156771 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4096400
 TITLE: The structure of the trabeculae of cancellous **bone**
 . 1. The calcaneus.
 AUTHOR: Lozupone E
 SOURCE: Anatomischer Anzeiger, (1985) Vol. 159, No. 1-5, pp. 211-29.
 Journal code: 0370541. ISSN: 0003-2786.
 PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, EAST: German Democratic Republic
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 198604
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 21 Mar 1990
 Entered Medline: 11 Apr 1986

AB 87 either cylindroid or laminar trabeculae, isolated from the perpendicular or inferior bundles of the human calcaneus, were embedded in methylmethacrylate and serially cut along **longitudinal** and transversal planes with a rotatory-**blade** saw. The microscopical study of the sections showed that in 83% of the samples secondary osteons run along the **longitudinal axis** of the trabeculae and their lumina either form a continuous channel network throughout each trabecula (37% of cases) or are restricted to discrete segments (46% of cases). The trabeculae entirely devoid of osteons (17%) are the thinnest, never exceeding 400 microns in thickness. This value is not even exceeded

by the segments devoid of osteons in the trabeculae in which the Haversian canals occur only intermittently; conversely, the segments containing Haversian canals can reach and exceed 600 microns in thickness. The maximum distance of the osteocytic lacunae from filtering surfaces--i.e. outer surface of the trabeculae or inner surface of the Haversian canals--was found to be almost the same in the segments of the trabeculae that enclose or not osteons, even though the average trabecular thickness is greater in the former than in the latter regions. On the basis of these findings the formation of endotrabeular osteons may be viewed as a **device** that indirectly favours the metabolic exchange of deep-seated osteocytes while increasing the free surface area available for **bone** tissue reconstruction. It remains doubtful whether the Haversian systems may also contribute to improve the mechanical properties of the trabeculae. The arrangement of the collagen fibrils, which differs between cylindroid and laminar trabeculae, is apparently well suited to ensure the resistance of the trabeculae to mechanical loading through the use of the least amount of building material, in accordance with Wolff's law.

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 81085394 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7447660
 TITLE: Supracondylar femoral fractures as a complication to Ender nailing of trochanteric fractures. A new **device** for osteosynthesis.
 AUTHOR: Kolmert L; Persson B M
 SOURCE: Archives of orthopaedic and traumatic surgery. Archiv fur orthopadische und Unfall-Chirurgie, (1980) Vol. 97, No. 1, pp. 51-5.
 Journal code: 7803037. ISSN: 0344-8444.
 PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 198102
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 16 Mar 1990
 Entered Medline: 24 Feb 1981

AB Supracondylar femoral fractures is an uncommon complication to Ender nailing of a trochanteric fracture. Seven cases were traced to study the fracture pattern and the results of the therapy. The most common fracture type extends **obliquely** from the hole of the insertion medially in a proximo-lateral direction. Prolonged traction in bed in these cases should be avoided. Rigid internal fixation using **angle blade** plates is frequently insufficient in highly osteoporotic **bone**. As an alternative to both traction in bed and rigid fixation a new osteosynthetic **device** for semielastic fixation was used as demonstrated in two of these cases. It has a connection piece between one elastic intramedullary nail of the Ender type and two cancellous **bone** screws. The **device**, applied from the medial as well as the lateral condyle, ensures a fixation less prone to mechanical failure in osteoporotic skeleton. It does not interfere with the loading forces of the **bone** and is stable enough to allow patients to be mobilized from bed. We now use it for all types of distal femoral fractures.

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 22 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 80129107 EMBASE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1980129107
 TITLE: [Mechanical conditions in osteosynthesis performed with 3 spongiosa traction screws according to the A-O method after fracture of neck of femur].
 MECHANISCHE VERHALTNISSE DER OSTEOSYNTHESE MIT 3 AO-SPONGIOSAZUGSCHRAUBEN NACH SCHENKELHALSFRAKTUR.
 AUTHOR: Zilch H.; Naseband K.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Orthop. Klin. Poliklin., Freie Univ. Berlin, Oskar-Helene-Heim, 1000 Berlin 33, Germany
 SOURCE: Aktuelle Traumatologie, (1980) Vol. 10, No. 2, pp. 85-103.
 CODEN: AKTRAE
 COUNTRY: Germany
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 FILE SEGMENT: 033 Orthopedic Surgery
 009 Surgery
 LANGUAGE: German
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Dec 1991
 Last Updated on STN: 9 Dec 1991

AB 29 osteosyntheses performed after the setting of a medial fracture of the neck of the femur (Pauwels angle 62°) were tested in the **bones** of corpses immediately after death, using an electronically controlled hydraulic testing **apparatus**. A 130° angular plate and additional cranial traction screw was applied to 9 fractures, whereas the other fractures were manipulated with 3 spongiosa traction screws in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Swiss 'Arbeitsgemeinschaft fur Osteosynthese (A-O)', in parallel and crossover arrangement. The authors examined the gaping of the cleft of the fracture at the lateral cortex layer, the shifting of the fragment of the head in the caudal direction, and the twisting of the head on its **longitudinal axis**. Osteosynthesis using 3 A-O spongiosa traction screws offers advantages with optimum distribution of pressure over the cross-sectional area at fracture level, the more so since in the lateral position of 1 or 2 screws, considerably less traction force is required to be exercised to prevent tilting of the head of the femur. Therefore osteosyntheses using 3 A-O screws showed greater kinematic rest at the lateral cleft of the fracture during cyclic load application to the head. On the other hand, permanent deformation is less pronounced with angular plate osteosynthesis usually. Testing of the torsion showed also a typical difference between both methods of osteosynthesis. The angular plate permits a relatively large rotary displacement of the fragments immediately after applying the torsional force. The traction screw positioned above the plate can easily bring about a compression of the head on the tip of the **blade**, so that neutral compression of both fragments is avoided. On the other hand, osteosynthesis with 3 traction screws produces an initially elastic, i.e. reversible deformation, permanent shifting occurring only after exceeding a threshold moment of force. The method using 3 crossover screws yielded poorer results than with parallel position of the screws; in particular, the pretensional forces were lower. This can be explained by the fact that in crossover arrangement, the screws are conducted alongside the dense spongiosa nucleus in the centre of the head of the femur.

L14 ANSWER 8 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:423591 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200423591
 TITLE: **Bone leveler apparatus.**

AUTHOR(S): Masson, Marcos V. [Inventor, Reprint author]; Henry, Mark C. [Inventor]
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Houston, TX, USA
 ASSIGNEE: Global Orthopaedic Solutions, L.L.C., Houston, TX, USA
 PATENT INFORMATION: US 6409731 20020625
 SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (June 25, 2002) Vol. 1259, No. 4.
<http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html>. e-file.
 CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Aug 2002
 Last Updated on STN: 7 Aug 2002

AB A bone leveler or **apparatus** including a first **blade** member having a forward end suitable for contacting the **bone** and a rearward end, a second **blade** member having a forward end suitable for contacting the **bone** and a rearward end, and an elastic member having one end received by the first **blade** member and an opposite end received by a second **blade** member. Each of the **blade** members has an identical configuration. Each of the **blade** members has a hole formed between the forward end and rearward end. The elastic member has one end received by the hole of the first **blade** member and an opposite end received by the hole of the second **blade** member. Each of the **blade** members has a **slot** formed at the rearward end so as to extend inwardly therefrom. The respective ends of the elastic members are fixed into the **slots** of the respective **blade** members. The elastic member is a length of surgical tubing.

L14 ANSWER 9 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:375172 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200375172
 TITLE: **Orthopedic** trial prosthesis and saw guide **instrument**.

AUTHOR(S): Dye, Donald W. [Inventor, Reprint author]; Haecker, Stephen W. [Inventor]; de la Barcena, Adriana [Inventor]
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Plugerville, TX, USA
 ASSIGNEE: Sulzer Orthopedics Inc., Austin, TX, USA
 PATENT INFORMATION: US 6395004 20020528
 SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (May 28, 2002) Vol. 1258, No. 4.
<http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html>. e-file.
 CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Jul 2002
 Last Updated on STN: 10 Jul 2002

AB A trial prosthesis and saw guide system for use in **orthopedic** surgery to implant an **orthopedic** calcar-replacing femoral hip prosthesis. A trial femoral hip stem includes a **longitudinal axis**, a proximal portion and a distal portion, and a neck portion for temporarily receiving a trial femoral head. The proximal portion includes an elongate saw guide **slot** substantially parallel to the **longitudinal axis**. A trial femoral hip flange is provided for temporary insertion within the saw guide **slot**. An elongate rotary reamer is provided for reaming a socket in the medullary canal to receive the hip prosthesis. An elongate driver adapter has means at a proximal end for connection to a powered rotary driver and has means

at a distal end for connection to the elongate rotary reamer. An osteotomy guide has means for connection to the elongate driver adapter for rotary motion about the **axis** of the driver adapter, and includes a saw guide having a saw capture **slot** for capturing a saw **blade** to control the plane of cutting of the saw **blade**. The saw capture **slot** is oriented substantially perpendicular to the **axis** of the elongate driver adapter. Markings are provided on the osteotomy guide that align with the proximal extent of the greater trochanter to indicate that the saw guide **slot** is disposed in the proper plane. Means are provided on the osteotomy guide and driver adapter for controlling the axial position of the osteotomy guide relative to the driver adapter.

L14 ANSWER 10 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:496222 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100496222
TITLE: Flat intramedullary nail.
AUTHOR(S): Frigg, Robert [Inventor, Reprint author]; Filoso, Silvana [Inventor]; Dascher, Peter [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Davos Platz, Switzerland
ASSIGNEE: Synthes (U.S.A.)
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6231576 20010515
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (**May 15, 2001**) Vol. 1246, No. 3.
e-file.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Oct 2001
Last Updated on STN: 23 Feb 2002

AB The intramedullary nail for treating a fracture of a long **bone** according to the present invention has the shape of a helically twisted **blade** with a flattened cross section extending partially or totally along the **longitudinal axis** of the nail. The nail is provided with a hole at its distal end for receiving a **bone** fixation means to be inserted transversely through the hole and at least one cortex of the long **bone**. The nail is made long and thin with the smallest dimension of the cross section being much smaller than the largest dimension, so that it is flexible along the **longitudinal axis** of the nail.

L14 ANSWER 11 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:433267 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100433267
TITLE: Spinal disc space distractor.
AUTHOR(S): Aebi, Max [Inventor, Reprint author]; Steffen, Thomas [Inventor]; Paul, David C. [Inventor]; Cottle, William A. [Inventor]; Schenk, Beat [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Montreal, Canada
ASSIGNEE: Synthes U.S.A., Paoli, PA, USA
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6261296 20010717
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (**July 17, 2001**) Vol. 1248, No. 3.
e-file.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Sep 2001
Last Updated on STN: 22 Feb 2002

AB A distractor for separating adjacent elements, such as vertebrae. The distractor preferably has a scissors-type distracting mechanism, either in a simple scissors or double-acting scissors configuration. Additionally, one or more of the **blades**, distracting mechanism, and handles are offset with respect to the other to facilitate visualization and to increase the space available for an implant holder. The **blades** are configured to enhance versatility of the distractor. In a first embodiment, the **blades** are removable from the jaws of the distractor such that different **blades** may be used depending on the patient and situation with which the distractor is to be used. In a second embodiment, curved portions are provided between the **blades** and jaws such that the **blades** are offset from the jaws in a smooth transition which does not expose sharp edges to internal organs or vasculature of the patient. In a third embodiment, a pair of **blades** is provided on each jaw such that an implant may be inserted between the spaced apart **blades** without having a **blade** engage an external **blade-receiving slot** in the implant.

L14 ANSWER 12 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:433265 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100433265
TITLE: Osteosynthesis auxilliary for the treatment of subtrochanteric, peritrochanteric and femoral-neck fractures.
AUTHOR(S): Friedl, Wilhelm [Inventor, Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Am Hasen Kopf 1, 63739 Aschaffenburg, Germany
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6261290 20010717
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (July 17, 2001) Vol. 1248, No. 3. e-file.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Sep 2001
Last Updated on STN: 22 Feb 2002

AB An intramedullary locking nail for the treatment of femoral neck fractures has a generally elongate body. The elongate body has a **longitudinal axis**, a proximal portion and a distal portion, wherein the **axis** is bent between the proximal and distal portions. The proximal portion has a transverse passageway inclined to the **axis** for receiving, in use, a femoral neck **blade**. The passageway is formed by two pairs of opposing walls, one of the pairs of opposing walls has walls that are substantially flat and lie in planes that are substantially parallel to the **longitudinal axis** of the nail. The distal portion has at least one cross bore having a generally oblong cross-section for receiving, in use, an element for locking the nail to a patient's **bone**. The oblong cross-section of the bore permits, in use, selection in the degree of anchoring of the nail to the **bone** depending upon where the locking element is located in the bore.

L14 ANSWER 13 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:333363 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100333363

TITLE: Alignment guide for slotted prosthetic stem.
 AUTHOR(S): Varieur, Michael S. [Inventor, Reprint author]; Ostiguy, Pierre S. [Inventor]; Jaggers, Charles W. [Inventor]; Salvas, Paul [Inventor]; Manasas, Mark Allan [Inventor]
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Attleboro, MA, USA
 ASSIGNEE: Johnson and Johnson Professional, Inc.
 PATENT INFORMATION: US 6174335 20010116
 SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Jan. 16, 2001) Vol. 1242, No. 3.
 e-file.
 CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Jul 2001
 Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 2002

AB An alignable **orthopedic** prosthesis system includes a prosthesis and an alignment guide. The prosthesis includes a stem having at least one **slot** extending along its length. The alignment guide has an alignment body with a guide surface extending from an end thereof, namely a key element formed as a **blade** for engaging and guiding the **slot** to orient the prosthesis stem. The alignment body also fits against a machined **bone** surface so that the **blade** is positioned in a plane that is oriented to guide the stem smoothly into contact with a recess formed in the **bone**.

L14 ANSWER 14 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:317958 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100317958
 TITLE: Long **bone** reamer.
 AUTHOR(S): Frieze, Allan S. [Inventor, Reprint author]; Nalepa, David [Inventor]
 CORPORATE SOURCE: 45 Berkery Pl., Alpine, NJ, 07620-0472, USA
 PATENT INFORMATION: US 6168599 20010102
 SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Jan. 2, 2001) Vol. 1242, No. 1.
 e-file.
 CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Jul 2001
 Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 2002

AB A long **bone** reamer **apparatus** is assembled from a plurality of **blades** that interlink with each other. According to a first embodiment, six long cutting **blades** are held in position by a plurality of disks, each having six **blade** receiving **slots** spaced at 60 degrees with respect to each other. The **longitudinal axis** of each of the **blade** receiving **slots** is slightly offset from the center of the disk so that tabs on opposing **blades** contact and are welded to each other. According to a second embodiment of the invention, four **blades** are connected together in a boxlike arrangement having a long rod in the center thereof for support. A first set of the **blades** includes an interior aperture with a plurality of tabs which engage with a plurality of tab receiving **slots** in the second set of **blades**. Both sets of reamers have a head with **blade** portions arranged to lie along the surface of a semi-circle and, moreover, both embodiments have **longitudinal** sidewalls having cutting edges, which lie in the plane of a cylinder.

L14 ANSWER 15 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:250191 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100250191
 TITLE: Implant delivery **device** in the treatment of trochanter and subtrochanter fractures.
 AUTHOR(S): Hassig, Christoph [Inventor, Reprint author]; Habegger, Christian [Inventor]; Schmotzer, Hans [Inventor]
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Oberentfelden, Switzerland
 ASSIGNEE: Intraplast AG, Cham, Switzerland
 PATENT INFORMATION: US 6136037 20001024
 SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Oct. 24, 2000) Vol. 1239, No. 4. e-file.
 CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 May 2001
 Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 2002

AB Aiming **device** for an implant to attend trochanter and subtrochanter fractures, comprising a head for connecting a femur pin and with an aiming arm (10) mounted laterally on the head which extends approximately -arallel to the femur pin and at least two slanted aiming passages (12, 13) aligned to proximal slanted passages of the femur pin for a shank neck **blade** or the like, and at least two transverse aiming bores aligned to distal transverse bores of the femur pin for accommodating a strike-in sleeve and/or bore sleeve. The slanted aiming passages (12, 13) include different angles relative to the aiming arm **axis** (11). The **longitudinal axes** of the slanted aiming passages (12, 13) further cross the **longitudinal axes** of the transverse aiming bores (21, 22). The aiming arm (10) and head for connection of the femur pin are detachable joined together. The transverse aiming bores (21, 22) are part of a plateshaped insert element (insert plate 20) which is placeable and fixable within a corresponding passage (19) in the aiming arm (10).

L14 ANSWER 16 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:459418 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000459418
 TITLE: Sliding knife and needle assembly for making a portal for endoscopic or arthroscopic surgery.
 AUTHOR(S): Lawrence, Jeffrey M. [Inventor, Reprint author]
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Rte. 4, Box 81B, Viroqua, WI, 54665, USA
 PATENT INFORMATION: US 6048354 20000411
 SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Apr. 11, 2000) Vol. 1233, No. 2. e-file.
 CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Oct 2000
 Last Updated on STN: 10 Jan 2002

AB A sliding knife and needle assembly for creating a percutaneous incision or portal in a living body comprises an elongate hollow rectangular handle having a closed first end, an open second end and a **slot** extending along one side, with the handle defining a first central **longitudinal axis**. A knife **blade** and

introducer assembly is slidably housed inside the handle for sliding along the **axis**. The knife **blade** is substantially flat and rigidly attached to one end of the introducer. The introducer has a **longitudinal** bore which extends along a second **axis** parallel to the first **axis**. A locking button is attached to the introducer and extends through the **slot** in the handle. A needle is affixed to the first end of the handle and extends through the second **axis** and beyond the second end of the handle. The needle extends through the bore in the introducer. By this construction, the knife **blade** and introducer can be slid into and out of the handle along the first **axis** and locked in a retracted position wherein the knife **blade** is enclosed by the handle and slid to an extended position wherein the knife **blade** extends from and beyond the second end of the handle by releasing the locking button and sliding it along the **slot**.

L14 ANSWER 17 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:444830 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000444830
 TITLE: Alignment gauge for metatarsophalangeal fusion surgery.
 AUTHOR(S): Brainard, Bradley J. [Inventor, Reprint author]; Schrom, Mark G. [Inventor]; Brust, Thomas E. [Inventor]
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Tucson, AZ, USA
 ASSIGNEE: Micropure Medical, Inc., White Bear Lake, MN, USA
 PATENT INFORMATION: US 6030391 20000229
 SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Feb. 29, 2000) Vol. 1231, No. 5.
 e-file.
 CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Oct 2000
 Last Updated on STN: 10 Jan 2002

AB A cutting guide for assuring that mating **bone** segments will be properly aligned following excision of the joint therebetween comprises first and second alignment bar segments hingedly joined, end-to-end, whose angle of inclination therebetween can be readily set and fixed, is clamped to a toe to be treated by a pair of transversely extending arm members that can be clamped to the metatarsal and phalangeal **bones**. The coupling between the arm clamped to the metatarsal **bone** and its associated alignment bar segment allows limited rotation and fixing of the alignment bar. A cutting **blade** guide member having a **blade** receiving **slot** is adjustably mounted to and parallel with the clamping arm affixed to the phalangeal **bone**. The resulting cuts made through the head of the metatarsal **bone** and the base of the phalangeal **bone** on either side of the joint being removed will provide a predetermined inclination and direction to the toe following fusion thereof.

L14 ANSWER 18 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:363686 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000363686
 TITLE: Ultrasonic curved **blade**.
 AUTHOR(S): Mastri, Dominick L. [Inventor, Reprint author]; Stone, Corbett W. [Inventor]
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Bridgeport, CT, USA
 ASSIGNEE: United States Surgical

PATENT INFORMATION: US 6024750 20000215
 SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark
 Office Patents, (Feb. 15, 2000) Vol. 1231, No. 3.
 e-file.

CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Aug 2000

Last Updated on STN: 8 Jan 2002

AB An ultrasonic dissection and coagulation system for surgical use is provided. The system includes an ultrasonic **instrument**, a control module, and a remote actuator. The ultrasonic **instrument** has a housing and an elongated body portion extending from the housing. An ultrasonic transducer supported within the housing is operatively connected to a cutting jaw by a vibration coupler. The vibration coupler conducts high frequency vibration from the ultrasonic transducer to the cutting jaw. The cutting jaw has a **blade** surface which is curved downwardly and outwardly in the distal direction with respect to the **longitudinal axis** of the elongated body portion along its length such that an angle defined by a line drawn tangent to the **blade** surface and the **longitudinal axis** of the elongated body portion varies between 5 degrees and 75 degrees. A clamp member having a tissue contact surface is positioned adjacent to the cutting jaw and is movable from an open position in which the tissue contact surface is spaced from the **blade** surface to a clamped position in which the tissue contact surface is in close juxtaposed alignment with the **blade** surface to clamp tissue therebetween. The clamp member and the curved cutting jaw combine to enhance contact between tissue and the **blade** surface of the cutting jaw during cutting. Further, the continuously varying angle of the **blade** surface with respect to the **longitudinal axis** of the elongated body portion facilitates selective user control over the application of force on tissue during a cutting or dissecting procedure.

L14 ANSWER 19 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:300412 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000300412

TITLE: Nested cutting block.

AUTHOR(S): Burkinshaw, Brian D. [Inventor, Reprint author]; Mumme, Charles W. [Inventor]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Pflugerville, TX, USA

ASSIGNEE: Sulzer Orthopedics Inc., Austin, TX, USA

PATENT INFORMATION: US 6007537 19991228

SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark
 Office Patents, (Dec. 28, 1999) Vol. 1229, No. 4.
 e-file.

CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Jul 2000

Last Updated on STN: 7 Jan 2002

AB A nested cutting block includes at least a first **slot** for guiding a saw **blade** during a first **bone** cutting operation. The first block has a cavity formed therein. A first securing interlock is formed on the first block. A second block is detachably mounted in the cavity and includes at least a second **slot** for guiding the saw **blade** during a second **bone** cutting operation. A second securing interlock is attached to the second block.

An interlock member engages the first and second securing interlocks for detachably engaging the second block within the first block. The first **bone** cutting operation is made with the first and second blocks interconnected and mounted in a cutting position. The second **bone** cutting operation may be made with the first and second blocks nested together in the cutting position. Alternatively, the second **bone** cutting operation may also be made with the first block detached from the second block and the second block remaining in the cutting position.

L14 ANSWER 20 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:287415 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000287415
TITLE: Wedge osteotomy **device** including a guide for controlling osteotomy depth.
AUTHOR(S): Johnson, Wesley [Inventor, Reprint author]; Smith, William B. [Inventor]; Edwards, Alan E. [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Waukesha, WI, USA
ASSIGNEE: Orthopaedic Innovations, Inc., Golden Valley, MN, USA
PATENT INFORMATION: US 5980526 19991109
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Nov. 9, 1999) Vol. 1228, No. 2. e-file.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Jul 2000
Last Updated on STN: 7 Jan 2002

AB The present invention encompasses a **device** for providing a wedge osteotomy comprising an osteotomy guide having a guide body that provides reference **slots** at specific angles to one another and which define planes, all of the planes meeting at a predetermined line of intersection. The **slots** are employed to properly position resection blocks, which are placed against the bony surface into which the osteotomy is to be cut. The resection blocks have saw **blade** guiding **slots** defining the desired planes in which cuts are to be made and which guide s surgical saw **blade** during a cutting operation. Through the use of a calibrated guide pin, the guide body is so oriented as to position the planes of the cuts so that they intersect at a predetermined line of intersection adjacent the medial surface of the tibia, thereby providing an uncut **bone** bridge of the desired width and orientation.

L14 ANSWER 21 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:270755 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199396000980
TITLE: Functional or conventional plate prebending in 90 degree angled **blade** plate osteosynthesis of intertrochanteric osteotomies.
AUTHOR(S): Schmidt, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Klinik und Poliklinik Orthopaedie der Univ. Koeln, Joseph-Stelzmann-Str. 9, W-5000 Koeln 4, Germany
SOURCE: Archives of Orthopaedic and Trauma Surgery, (1993) Vol. 122, No. 2, pp. 79-81. ISSN: 0936-8051.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Jun 1993
 Last Updated on STN: 9 Jun 1993

AB The principle of prebending plates is recommended for intertrochanteric osteotomies to reach satisfactory primary stability. This can be done by conventional or functional prebending. Because of the **shape** of an overbent plate in conventional prebending, when the tension **device** is used a sliding of the medial **wedge** of the proximal fragment medially on the distal osteotomy plane takes place. In functional prebending, the final **shape** of the plate results in almost no movement of the **bone** fragments. Therefore the measurable interfragmentary compression of functional prebending is better than in the conventional procedure. The functional prebending also causes no loss of primary installed medialisation and there is no need for an additional procedure for the prebending during the operation.

L14 ANSWER 22 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:138440 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198171008432; BA71:8432
 TITLE: MORPHO FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LARYNX IN BALAENOPTERIDAE.
 AUTHOR(S): SUKHOVSKAYA L I [Reprint author]; YABLOKOV A V
 CORPORATE SOURCE: NK KOLTISOV INST DEV BIOL, ACAD SCI USSR, MOSCOW, USSR
 SOURCE: Investigations on Cetacea, (1979) Vol. 10, pp. 205-214.
 ISSN: 1010-3635.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 FILE SEGMENT: BA
 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

AB The morphological study of the larynx and the reconstruction of its parts in 14 fetuses of Balaenoptera acutorostrata, B. physalus and Megaptera novaeangliae and the comparison of data published earlier were used to provide a detailed description of the laryngeal cartilages, their ligamentous-articular **apparatus**, the muscles and the structure of the laryngeal cavity and the laryngeal sac. The following adaptive changes in the laryngeal structure of Mysticeti are presented. The long caudal processes of the arytenoid cartilage are **longitudinal** in relation to the long laryngeal **axis**, thus changing the structure of the ventral laryngeal wall. The narrow corpus thyroideum and the loose semiarcs of the cricoid cartilage result in an enlargement of the ventral laryngeal wall. The space between the thyroid cartilage and the caudal processes of the arytenoid cartilage is filled by the unpaired musculus thyroarytenoideus, forming the external wall of the laryngeal sac. The arytenoid cartilage in the ellipsoidal cricoarytenoid articulation is marked by the highest mobility in the larynx of Mysticeti. The flat cricothyroid articulation is less mobile and is of auxiliary significance. The interaction of the 6 laryngeal muscles ensuring the opening and closing of the aditus laryngis, the opening and closing of the passage connecting the laryngeal sac and cavity and providing the contraction of the sac itself has been discussed. The laryngeal sac cannot generate infrasounds and 1 of its basic functions is probably to act as a resonator cavity. The infrasounds may be produced in the larynx of Mysticeti by oscillations of the free **blade**-like parts of the anterior processes of the arytenoid cartilage or by the interactions of different volumes resulting from oscillations in the large folds of mucous membrane in the passage connecting the laryngeal cavity and the laryngeal sac.

=> file wpix, japio

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 14:25:20 ON 27 JUL 2006

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FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:25:20 ON 27 JUL 2006

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=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:10:12 ON 27 JUL 2006)

FILE 'WPIX, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:10:27 ON 27 JUL 2006

L1 65545 S BONE
 L2 207 S OSSIFICATION
 L3 4235 S ORTHOPEDIC
 L4 1174 S OSSEOUS
 L5 838 S OSTEO
 L6 4 S OSTEOLOGY
 L7 7325 S SKELETAL
 L8 27471 S SKELETON
 L9 100541 S L1-L8
 L10 22604 S L9 AND (EQUIPMENT OR APPARATUS OR DEVICE OR TOOL OR INSTRUM
 L11 1750 S L10 AND (SAW (L) NICK OR BLADE OR WEDGE (L) SHAPE OR TRIMMER
 L12 983 S L11 AND (ANGLE (L) OBLIQUE OR RECIEV? (L) CHANNEL OR SLOT OR
 L13 33 S L12 AND OSTEOTOMY
 L14 27 S L13 AND PY<=2002

FILE 'WPIX, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:25:20 ON 27 JUL 2006

=> d ibib abs l14 tot

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-585100 [63] WPIX

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2002-464020

TITLE: **Device** used in **osteotomy** comprises a stepped plate having a bend, protrusions for driving into **bones**, and a hole for a screw.

DERWENT CLASS: P31

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MERE-N) MERETE MEDICAL GMBH

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
DE 20204513	U1	20020808	(200263)*		5<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
DE 20204513	U1	DE 2002-20204513	20020314

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 2002-20204513 20020314

AN 2002-585100 [63] WPIX

AB DE 20204513 U UPAB: 20021001

NOVELTY - **Device** used in **osteotomy** comprises a stepped plate (10) having a bend (4), several protrusions (7) for driving into **bones**, and at least one hole (6) for a screw.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Preferred Features: The protrusions are points or pins with grooves or notches. The stepped plate has an upper plate (1) running conically with a bend into a lower plate (3). The stepped plate is provided with a **slot** (8) and a plate (5) with a hole. The **device** is made of plastic or a metallic or biocompatible material.

USE - Used in **osteotomy** for securing an osteosynthesis clip.

ADVANTAGE - The **device** provides additional securing of the **bone** gap, is easy to use, and prevents removal of an osteosynthesis clip.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a perspective view of the stepped plate.

upper plate 1
lower plate 3
bend 4
plate 5
hole 6
protrusion 7
slot 8
stepped plate 10
Dwg.1/2

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-403942 [43] WPIX

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2002-317042

TITLE: **Osteotomy** implant has **slot** formed transversely through implant portion and thread formed on implant periphery such that thread enables attachment of implant to implant insertion **device**.

DERWENT CLASS: P31

INVENTOR(S): HALBRECHT, J L; VISOTSKY, J L

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (HALB-I) HALBRECHT J L; (VISO-I) VISOTSKY J L

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2002038123	A1	20020328	(200243)*		9<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2002038123	A1 Cont of	US 2000-665716	20000920
		US 2001-873942	20010604

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-665716 20000920; US
2001-873942 20010604

AN 2002-403942 [43] WPIX

AB US2002038123 A UPAB: 20020709

NOVELTY - The **osteotomy** implant (10) has a circular or elliptical cross-section and a front end having a smaller diameter than the rear end. A **slot** (50) is formed transversely through an implant portion. A thread (41) which enables the attachment of the implant to an implant insertion **device** is formed on the periphery of an implant body (40).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) a method for **bone osteotomy**;
 (b) and a method of making a conical implant for insertion into a **bone** in an **osteotomy** procedure.

USE - Used in the correction of malaligned joints and repair of fractures.

ADVANTAGE - Enables proper alignment of **bones** without the need for plates and screws, or wires and pins to hold the implant in place. Provides an implant with improved osteogenic and **bone** fusion promoting capacity.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the isometric view of the implant.

Osteotomy implant 10
 Implant body 40
 Thread 41
Slot 50
 Dwg.1/4

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-396931 [43] WPIX

CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-396932 [43]; 2002-396933 [43]

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2002-311368

TITLE: Targeting **apparatus**, for resectioning femur when performing transfemoral **osteotomy** surgery, has drill guide with line of drill openings extending in proximal/radial direction, and guide **slot** through which surgeon open soft tissue.

DERWENT CLASS: P31

INVENTOR(S): CUEILLE, C; DELOGE, N; EPAULES, J; LAVIEILLE, P; BREE, J; EPAULES, A A; AUX EAPULES, A

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BENO-N) BENOIST GIRARD SAS; (BREE-I) BREE J; (CUEI-I) CUEILLE C; (DELO-I) DELOGE N; (EPAU-I) EPAULES A A; (LAVI-I) LAVIEILLE P

COUNTRY COUNT: 29

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 1205149	A2	20020515	(200243)*	EN	15<--
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR					
AU 2001089260	A	20020516	(200244)		<--
AU 2001089263	A	20020516	(200244)		<--
US 2002095159	A1	20020718	(200254)		<--
JP 2002233531	A	20020820	(200258)		46<--
US 2002116003	A1	20020822	(200258)		<--
JP 2002248106	A	20020903	(200273)		30<--
JP 2002248107	A	20020903	(200273)		38<--
US 2003018341	A1	20030123	(200310)		
US 6673076	B2	20040106	(200411)		
US 6746453	B2	20040608	(200437)		
AU 780576	B2	20050407	(200533)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 1205149	A2	EP 2001-309435	20011107
AU 2001089260	A	AU 2001-89260	20011107
AU 2001089263	A	AU 2001-89263	20011107

US 2002095159	A1	US 2001-11047	20011108
JP 2002233531	A	JP 2001-346873	20011113
US 2002116003	A1	US 2001-8116	20011108
JP 2002248106	A	JP 2001-346871	20011113
JP 2002248107	A	JP 2001-346872	20011113
US 2003018341	A1	US 2001-8336	20011108
US 6673076	B2	US 2001-8116	20011108
US 6746453	B2	US 2001-11047	20011108
AU 780576	B2	AU 2001-89260	20011107

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
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AU 780576	B2 Previous Publ.	AU 2001089260

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 2001-5779 20010308; GB
 2000-27698 20001113; GB
 2000-27700 20001113; GB
 2001-24230 20011009

AN 2002-396931 [43] WPIX
 CR 2002-396932 [43]; 2002-396933 [43]
 AB EP 1205149 A UPAB: 20050524

NOVELTY - **Apparatus** has elements for securing drill guide (100) to femur, and having main body (30) on which is located movable clamping jaw (31). Boss (17) is placed in **slot** in body and is held by nut (37) so that position of drill guide can be adjusted to alter radial distance from femur. Drill guide has semi-circular support connected to location bracket having surface carried with graduations to indicate relative angular position between two parts.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Drill guide has line of drill openings (106) along each side and which are adapted to guide drill, the line of openings is extending in proximal/radial direction. Guides for exposing femur along proximal/distal line are provided in form of guide **slot** (110) through which surgeon can open soft tissue and saw first longitudinally extending cut in **bone** after it has been previously transversely cut.

USE - For resectioning a femur when performing transfemoral **osteotomy** surgery.

ADVANTAGE - **Apparatus** can be employed with a technique which will not only avoid damage to the soft tissue, but enable window to be more easily closed.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a side elevation of the attachment for securing a drill guide element to a femur.

Boss 17
 Main body 30
 Movable clamping jaw 31
 Nut 37
 Drill guide 100
 Drill openings 106
 Guide **slot** 110
 Dwg.4/15

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-633269 [54] WPIX

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1999-467623

TITLE: Wedge **osteotomy apparatus** for performing sub-articular wedge resection of lengthy **bone**.

DERWENT CLASS: P32
 INVENTOR(S): EDWARDS, A E; JOHNSON, W; SMITH, W B
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ORTH-N) ORTHOPAEDIC INNOVATIONS INC
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 5980526	A	19991109	(199954)*		11<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 5980526	A	US 1997-799606	19970212

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1997-799606 19970212

AN 1999-633269 [54] WPIX

AB US 5980526 A UPAB: 19991221

NOVELTY - An **osteotomy** guide is formed with many pairs of **slots** in a guide block for receiving a pair of bar portions of a pair of saw resection guides, so that the sawing planes intersect on an intersection line fixed by a measuring **device**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A resection guide block is provided to the end of the base portion housing a **slot** for fixing a surgical saw. A drill guide (10) having a block with bores (17- 19) is placed over the upper portion of the tibia and a posterior hole (20) and an anterior hole (22) are drilled. A depth gauge is inserted in the hole (20) and the length of the hole is measured. A calibrated guide pin is driven in threaded in the hole (20). The saw guide is mounted on the pin. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for wedge **osteotomy device** for cutting wedge from **bone**.

USE - For wedge resection of **bone** in human body.

ADVANTAGE - Performs **osteotomy** with remarkable precision and accuracy, by fixing the intersection line of the two cutting planes with measuring **device**. Makes use of calibrated guide pair for positioning the saw guide, thereby obtains the uncut bridge with desired width.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the perspective partial view of the proximal end of tibia with drill guide block.

Drill guide 10

Bores 17-19

Posterior hole 20

Anterior hole 22

Dwg.1/8

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-269911 [24] WPIX

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1998-211958

TITLE: Procedure for creating soft tissue reserve during osteosynthesis - using additional surved support with holes, while main support has **slots**.

DERWENT CLASS: P31

INVENTOR(S): CHERKASHIN, A M

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KURG-R) KURGAN REHABILITATION TRAUMATOLOGY

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
RU 2093097	C1	19971020	(199824)*		6<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
RU 2093097	C1	RU 1994-30878	19940809

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: RU 1994-30878 19940809

AN 1998-269911 [24] WPIX

AB RU 2093097 C UPAB: 19980617

A procedure, for use in traumatology and orthopaedics, for creating a reserve of soft tissue during osteosynthesis consists of clamping the soft tissue and moving it with the aid of an external fixing **apparatus** comprising a curved support (1) with holes and guides for **bone** pins (3), made in the form of tubes with lengthwise slits are sharpened tips.

The **apparatus** used for the procedure incorporates a second support (4) with holes, while the first support has **slots** in it, lying in a diametrical direction, and is it fitted in a plane lying perpendicular to the axis of the **bone** fragment, in the position the support should occupy after transposition of the fragments. The **bone** pin guides are inserted through the soft tissues as far as the **bone**, and the support is then rotated into the position needed for the insertion of the pins.

ADVANTAGE - Procedure creates reserve not only of skin but of soft tissues too for reconstructional femoral **osteotomy** used for correcting deformities and lengthening limbs.

Dwg.3/5

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-178377 [16] WPIX

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1998-141194

TITLE: **Osteotomy** guide and surgical kit for performing a tibial **osteotomy** - has two or more rows of guide holes for attaching the guide into a pair of guide pins w.r.t. tibia, and a transverse **slot** which receives a transverse cutting **blade**.

DERWENT CLASS: P31

INVENTOR(S): JENKINS, J R

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (JENK-I) JENKINS J R

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 5722978	A	19980303	(199816)*		15<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 5722978	A	US 1996-615716	19960313

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1996-615716 19960313

AN 1998-178377 [16] WPIX
 AB US 5722978 A UPAB: 19980421

The **osteotomy** guide has two or more rows of guide holes formed through it for attaching the guide onto a pair of guide pins in a predetermined relation to a tibia. The guide also has a transverse **slot** (8), defining a transverse cutting plane. A number of oblique **slots** (9) are angularly offset from the transverse **slot**, each oblique **slot** defining an oblique cutting plane.

Additional features of the surgical kit include a transverse member adapted to pass through the transverse **slot**, which can be either a modified saw **blade** or a separate removable plate, and a locking **device** on the **osteotomy** guide for lockably engaging the transverse member and positioning the **osteotomy** guide at a predetermined location relative to the transverse member.

A measurement guide hole (17) is also provided in the same plane as the transverse **slot** so that accurate measurement of the tibial depth can be accomplished. At least two fixation holes are formed through the **osteotomy** guide in directions which are non-parallel to the guide holes so that additional fixation pins may be placed into the tibia for more stable positioning of the **osteotomy** guide. An alternative embodiment of the **osteotomy** guide is also provided which includes a removable clamp to lock the guide onto the guide pins prior to making the oblique cut.

USE - For surgical correction, to place the anatomical axes of the tibia and femur into proper alignment, to avoid subsequent degenerative osteoarthritis of the knee.

ADVANTAGE - Allows greater use of fluoroscopy imaging during surgery, minimises risk of fracturing the roedial bridge, less sensitive to human error, reduces trauma to tibial **bone** tissue.

Dwg.1a/10

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-098314 [09] WPIX
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1997-081464
 TITLE: Distractor for performing plastic surgery on iliac
bone - has wedge-shaped working sections with
 thrust surfaces and outer **slots** with guides for
bone fragments.
 DERWENT CLASS: P31
 INVENTOR(S): BOGOSYAN, A B; SOSIN, A G
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SOSI-I) SOSIN A G
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
RU 2061415	C1 19960610	(199709)*		3<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
RU 2061415	C1	RU 1993-11337	19930302

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: RU 1993-11337 19930302

AN 1997-098314 [09] WPIX

AB RU 2061415 C UPAB: 19970228

The **instrument** consists of two angled branches (1) connected by

a pivot (2) and equipped with rotary tips (3) with external **slots** (5). The tips are wedge-shaped, with inner thrust surfaces, and the outer **slots** are in the form of recesses with guide surfaces for **bone** fragments. The width of the **slots** corresponds to that of the iliac **bone**.

After gaining access to the iliac **bone** and dissecting the pelvis in the **osteotomy** zone the tips of the **instrument** are inserted to form a diastasis to allow a **bone** transplant to be introduced. The sections of the iliac **bone** fit into the **instrument** tip **slots**, which prevents it from slipping.

ADVANTAGE - Allows rapid and precise introduction of transplant while reducing soft tissue damage.

Bul. 16/10.6.96

Dwg.1/2

L14 ANSWER 8 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-384162 [38] WPIX

TITLE: Surgical kit for performing tibial **osteotomy** - has compression clamp adapted to apply compressive forces to portions of tibia above transverse cut and below oblique cut to draw the portions together.

DERWENT CLASS: P31

INVENTOR(S): JENKINS, J R

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (JENK-I) JENKINS J R

COUNTRY COUNT: 65

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9624295	A1	19960815	(199638)*	EN	25<--
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG					
W: AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TT UA UG UZ VN					
AU 9649725	A	19960827	(199649)		<--
US 5613969	A	19970325	(199718)		12<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9624295	A1	WO 1996-US1558	19960206
AU 9649725	A	AU 1996-49725	19960206
US 5613969	A	US 1995-384856	19950207

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9649725	A Based on	WO 9624295

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1995-384856 19950207

AN 1996-384162 [38] WPIX

AB WO 9624295 A UPAB: 19960924

The surgical kit comprises an **osteotomy** guide comprising a mounting member for attaching the guide in a predetermined relation to a tibia, a transverse **slot**, defining a transverse cutting plane, adapted to receive and guide a transverse cutting **blade** for

making a transverse cut into the tibia and a number of oblique **slots** angularly offset from the transverse **slot**. Each oblique **slot** defines an oblique cutting plane, adapted to receive and guide an oblique cutting **blade** for making a selected oblique cut into the tibia.

The intersection of each of the oblique cutting planes with the transverse cutting plane define a wedge of **bone** which may be removed from the tibia. The kit also has a fixation plate adapted to hold surfaces of the tibia created by the transverse cut and the oblique cut together during the healing of the tibia.

ADVANTAGE - Uses a minimum of surgical **instruments** and minimises the risk of fracturing the medial bridge.

Dwg.11/14

ABEQ US 5613969 A UPAB: 19970502

A surgical kit for performing a tibial **osteotomy**, comprising:

- (a) an **osteotomy** guide, comprising:
 - (i) mounting means for attaching the guide in a predetermined relation to a tibia;
 - (ii) a transverse **slot**, defining a transverse cutting plane, adapted to receive and guide a transverse cutting **blade** for making a transverse cut into said tibia; and
 - (iii) a plurality of oblique **slots** angularly offset from said transverse **slot**, each said oblique **slot** defining an oblique cutting plane, adapted to receive and guide an oblique cutting **blade** for making a selected oblique cut into said tibia, wherein the intersection of each of said oblique cutting planes with said transverse cutting plane is adapted to define a wedge of **bone** which may be removed from said tibia;
- (b) a transverse cutting **blade** adapted to pass through said transverse **slot**;
- (c) fixation means for holding surfaces of said tibia created by said transverse cut and said oblique cut together during the healing of said tibia; and
- (d) locking means on said **osteotomy** guide for lockably engaging said transverse cutting **blade** and positioning said **osteotomy** guide at a predetermined location relative to said transverse cutting **blade**.

Dwg.1/14

L14 ANSWER 9 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-098464 [11] WPIX

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1996-082224

TITLE: **Device for stabilisation of long bones especially for osteotomy** - has locking nail comprising hollow body with circumferentially extending through wall and includes extended support.

DERWENT CLASS: P31

INVENTOR(S): ROBIONECK, B; VARLARO, G

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (HOWN) HOWMEDICA GMBH

COUNTRY COUNT: 17

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 696441	A2	19960214	(199611)*	EN	5<--
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL SE					
EP 696441	A3	19960403	(199625)		<--
JP 08173447	A	19960709	(199637)		4<--
US 5643258	A	19970701	(199732)		6<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 696441	A2	EP 1995-111509	19950721
EP 696441	A3	EP 1995-111509	19950721
JP 08173447	A	JP 1995-204260	19950810
US 5643258	A	US 1995-506455	19950724

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 1994-12873U 19940810

AN 1996-098464 [11] WPIX

AB EP 696441 A UPAB: 19960315

The **device** comprises an externally provided fixing member (10). This consists of an extended supporting spindle (12) and a number of pins (16, 17, 26, 28, 30, 32) adapted to be transversely fastened in the supporting spindle in different directions. The pins are led through the **bones** at both sides of the cut.

There is a narrow area locking nail (36, 36a) which at the ends comprises at least one through bore for receiving **bone** screws resp. pins of the fixing member (10) and between the ends includes at least one elongated through **slot** which is passed by at least one pin (16, 17) of the fixing member (10). Two slits are arranged in series are provided which at the adjacent ends are separated from each other by a small space (58).

USE/ADVANTAGE - The nail for stabilisation of long **bones** especially for **osteotomy** has a high transverse stability and/or stability of rotation.

Dwg.1/4

ABEQ US 5643258 A UPAB: 19970806

A **device** for stabilizing long **bones** comprising:

an external fixator comprising a longitudinally extending support rod to be spaced from and parallel to said long **bone**, at least three pins transversely mounted in series to said support rod along the length thereof, at least one of said pins located on said support rod intermediate two of said at least three pins being movable in a longitudinal direction; and

a locking nail for mounting in the medullary canal of said long **bone** which has at each of its ends at least one transverse through bore for receiving at least one of said at least two pins, and having between the ends of said nail at least one elongated longitudinally extending transverse through **slot** for receiving said at least one movable pin.

Dwg.1/4

L14 ANSWER 10 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-095978 [10] WPIX

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1996-080209

TITLE: **Osteotomy instrument** - comprises support with adjustable stop and chisel with curved cutting edge which corresponds to curvature of **bone** cortex.

DERWENT CLASS: P31

INVENTOR(S): IBRAGIMOV, YA K H

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (TART-R) TARTAR REGENERATING TRAUMATOLOG ORTHOPAE

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
RU 2036615	C1 19950609	(199610)*		3<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
RU 2036615	C1	SU 1990-4799890	19900105

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: SU 1990-4799890 19900105

AN 1996-095978 [10] WPIX

AB RU 2036615 C UPAB: 19960308

The **instrument** consists of a chisel (8) with a cutting edge (10) and shoulders (9), used in conjunction with a support which has an adjustable stop and an end guard plate.

The cutting edge of the chisel is curved in shape to coincide with the curvature of the cortical layer of the **bone**, and a variety of chisels are used to operate on **bones** of different sizes. The support has a lengthwise **slot** in it to receive a rectangular-section guide projection.

During use the support is inserted through a small incision so that its end guard plate is located beneath the **bone** to be operated on. The chisel is then passed through a **slot** in the adjustable stop and rotated relative to the **bone** to cut through its cortical layer.

ADVANTAGE - Reduced trauma from surgical operation. Bul. 16/9.6.95 Dwg.1/3

L14 ANSWER 11 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-060117 [07] WPIX

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1996-050116

TITLE: Guide for fitting **osteotomy** plate - comprising support fitting over selected **bone** section which has guide aperture for plate vane and **slots** for **bone**-cutting saw **blade**.

DERWENT CLASS: P31

INVENTOR(S): AFRIAT, J

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (AFRI-I) AFRIAT J

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
FR 2721195	A1 19951222	(199607)*		14<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
FR 2721195	A1	FR 1994-7968	19940621

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: FR 1994-7968 19940621

AN 1996-060117 [07] WPIX

AB FR 2721195 A UPAB: 19960222

The guide consists of a support (6) shaped to fit over a predetermined section (7) of a **bone**, e.g. its external cortical surface. The

support is made with an aperture (8) to guide a cutter making a channel for an angled vane on the plate, and **slots** (9) to guide a cutting **instrument** such as a saw **blade** for performing the **osteotomy**. A fixing screw (10) holds the guide in place against the **bone** while the channel and saw cuts are being made.

The saw **blade** guide **slots** are set at an angle to one another to allow a wedge-shaped section to be cut from the **bone**. The vane on the **osteotomy** plate is made with a rib of varying height along its under-surface.

USE/ADVANTAGE - More convenient **osteotomy** plate fitting and more precise correction of **bone** deformation. Correction of internal femoral-tibial arthrosis.

Dwg.1/7

L14 ANSWER 12 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-327622 [42] WPIX
 CROSS REFERENCE: 1993-311508 [39]
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1995-246588
 TITLE: **Osteotomy device** for removing right
angle bone wedge from leg **bone**
 - has surgical pins provided with block having sides with
 transverse bore extending through with **oblique**
 bore and **slots**.
 DERWENT CLASS: P32
 INVENTOR(S): SCHREIBER, S N
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SCHR-I) SCHREIBER S N
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 5449360	A	19950912	(199542)*		14<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 5449360	A CIP of	US 1991-749278	19910823
		US 1993-23585	19930226

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 5449360	A CIP of	US 5246444

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1993-23585 19930226; US
 1991-749278 19910823

AN 1995-327622 [42] WPIX

CR 1993-311508 [39]

AB US 5449360 A UPAB: 19951026

A number of surgical pins, are provided with

a block having a top side, a bottom side and a back side and having a first transverse bore extending through. A transverse guide **slot** extends through, with a number of **oblique** bores extending through, and a number of **oblique** guide **slots** extending through. The first transverse bore and the transverse guide **slot** being orthogonal with the back side and the **oblique** bores being aligned with the transverse bore in a horizontal plane and the

oblique bores and **oblique** guide **slots** being positioned at predetermined **angles** from the transverse bore and transverse guide **slot**. The transverse and **oblique** bores is sized to receive the surgical pins and the transverse and **oblique** guide **slots** being sized to receive an **osteotomy** saw. The **oblique** guide **slots** comprising an upper portion in the top side, a lower portion in the bottom side and a connecting portion in the back side;

a first tower member, disposed atop the block and in line with the first transverse bore.

It has a number of transverse bores sized to receive a number of the surgical pins for extending through. A second tower member, has a number of **oblique** bores sized to receive a number of the surgical pins for extending therethrough disposed atop the block and coupled to one of the **oblique** bores so that the transverse bores of the second tower are aligned at the same predetermined **angle** as the **oblique** bore coupled to.

ADVANTAGE - Can locate the apex of a **bone** wedge to be removed without drilling a pin vertically into **bone**, and enable the surgeon to leave sufficient amount of residual **bone** after making the cuts into **bone**, so inhibit the fracturing of the **bone**.

Dwg.1/11

L14 ANSWER 13 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-229578 [30] WPIX
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1995-179077
 TITLE: Treatment procedure for deforming arthrosis of knee - performing incomplete **osteotomy**, followed by staged distraction.
 DERWENT CLASS: P31
 INVENTOR(S): KOTELNIKOV, G P; KULICHIKHIN, A A; LITVINOV, S A
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KBME-R) KUIB MED INST; (SAMA-R) SAMARA MED INST
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
RU 2024245	C1	19941215	(199530)*		2<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
RU 2024245	C1	SU 1991-4910694	19910103

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: SU 1991-4910694 19910103

AN 1995-229578 [30] WPIX

AB RU 2024245 C UPAB: 19950804

The procedure consists of performing an incomplete **osteotomy** of the tibia and moving its tuberosity, together with the patella ligament attached to it, forwards and then fixing it in position.

The **osteotomy** is made in a **wedge shape**, and the tuberosity is moved in stages by 1-1.5 cm., using an Ilizarov external distraction **apparatus** with two rings. The movement is carried out at a rate of 1 mm. per day, allowing **bone** tissue to form at the point of the defect and creating a limb which can take the patient's weight so he can walk without crutches.

ADVANTAGE - Reduces internal joint pressure and stimulates exchange processes in its tissues, halting progressive arthrosis through the staged distraction and sharply reducing post-operative complications. Bul.

23/15.12.94

Dwg.0/0

L14 ANSWER 14 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993-311508 [39] WPIX
 CROSS REFERENCE: 1995-327622 [42]
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1993-239868
 TITLE: **Osteotomy** guide **device** - has two towers provided with transverse bores to receive surgical pins, and has transverse guide **slot**.
 DERWENT CLASS: P32
 INVENTOR(S): SCHREIBER, S N
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SCHR-I) SCHREIBER S N
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 5246444	A	19930921	(199339)*		10<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 5246444	A CIP of	US 1990-461830	19900108
		US 1991-749278	19910823

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1991-749278 19910823; US
 1990-461830 19900108

AN 1993-311508 [39] WPIX

CR 1995-327622 [42]

AB US 5246444 A UPAB: 19951102

The guide comprises surgical pins, and a block having a first transverse bore extending through it. A transverse guide **slot** extends through it. Oblique bores and oblique guide **slots** also extending through it.

The oblique bores are aligned with the transverse bore in a horizontal plane. A first tower member is disposed atop the block and in line with the first transverse bore, and having a number of transverse bores sized to receive a number of the surgical pins. A second tower member has transverse bores sized to receive a number of the surgical pins disposed atop the block.

USE - An **osteotomy** guide used in the removal of a wedge shaped piece of **bone** from patient's leg.

USE - An **osteotomy** guide used in the removal of a wedge shaped piece of **bone** from patient's leg.

Dwg.1/17

Dwg.1/17

L14 ANSWER 15 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993-266320 [34] WPIX
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1993-204272
 TITLE: Adjustable tibial cutting guide - has guide block with axial opening, block attached to tibial base and alignment holes for base and tibia.

DERWENT CLASS: P31
 INVENTOR(S): FERRANTE, J M; FICHERA, A J; WHITESIDE, L A
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (DOWO) DOW CORNING WRIGHT CORP; (WRIG-N) WRIGHT MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY INC
 COUNTRY COUNT: 5
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 556998	A1	19930825	(199334)*	EN	11<--
R: DE FR GB					
CA 2089042	A	19930821	(199345)		<--
US 5275603	A	19940104	(199402)		9<--
US 5342367	A	19940830	(199434)		8<--
EP 556998	B1	19970618	(199729)	EN	11<--
R: DE FR GB					
DE 69311594	E	19970724	(199735)		<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 556998	A1	EP 1993-300943	19930210
CA 2089042	A	CA 1993-2089042	19930208
US 5275603	A	US 1992-838093	19920220
US 5342367	A Div ex	US 1992-838093	19920220
		US 1993-120937	19930914
EP 556998	B1	EP 1993-300943	19930210
DE 69311594	E	DE 1993-611594	19930210
		EP 1993-300943	19930210

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DE 69311594	E Based on	EP 556998

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1992-838093 19920220

AN 1993-266320 [34] WPIX

AB EP 556998 A UPAB: 19931119

The cutting guide has a guide block (14) with an anterior surface (16) and opposed proximal (18) and distal (20) surfaces. This block is attached to a tibial trial base which has an axial aperture (29). The guide is pivotally mounted to the anterior surface (16) of the guide block.

An opening (22) in the surface serves as a passageway for interlocking the guide block and the tibial trial base. On the anterior surface is a ball plunger assembly (38), a screw hole (40) and a post (42) for pivotally mounting the guide.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For ostectomy of the medial and lateral tibial surface during knee surgery. Requires fewer alignment and allows work to be carried out only on injured sections.

Dwg.2/4

ABEQ US 5275603 A UPAB: 19940223

The cutting guide comprises a guide block including an axial opening defined along the longitudinal axis of the tibial canal. The guide block is adapted for attachment to a tibial trial base including alignment holes for locating the proper degree of rotational alignment of the tibial trial base w.r.t. the longitudinal axis of the tibia to assure the proper varus-valgus orientation and anterior-posterior slope of the resected

tibial surface with respect to the femur.

A pair of **blade slots** are provided for guiding a cutting **tool** for making a wedge-shaped resection of the tibia to accommodate a tibial tray component having a preselected internal distal surface corresponding to that of the resected tibia. The **blade slots** are pivotally mounted for selectively adjusting the angular alignment of the **blade slots** w.r.t. the lateral-medial axis perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the tibia.

USE - Provides a cutting guide for **osteotomy** of the medial and lateral tibial surface during knee surgery.

Dwg.2/4

ABEQ US 5342367 A UPAB: 19941013

The method comprises resecting a small amount of the superior proximal surface of the tibia to form an approximately planar surface which is approximately transverse to the central long axis of the tibia. Then determining the approximate location on the superior proximal surface of the tibia which corresponds to the central long axis of the tibia. Then advancing a reamer guide through said superior proximal surface at the location along the interior of the tubular shaft. Then modifying the proximal surface of the tibia through the use of a plateau planar until the surface is smooth. Then trimming any remaining **bone** from the proximal surface of the tibia to present a smooth, flat surface on which a proximal tibia prosthesis can be affixed. Then installing a tibial cutting guide including a tibial trial stem and a tibial trial base on the proximal surface at the tibia. Finally performing resection of the medial-lateral surface of the tibia using the tibial cutting guide, and removing the tibial cutting guide.

ADVANTAGE - Requires fewer alignment steps, while allowing greater accuracy in resecting the proximal tibia relative to the central long axis of the tibia, reference plane for accurately determining the proper orientation for rotation and coverage of the tibial implant with respect to the longitudinal axis of the tibia.

Dwg.2/4

ABEQ EP 556998 B UPAB: 19970716

A cutting guide for **osteotomy** of the proximal tibial surface during knee surgery comprising guide means for guiding a cutting **tool** for making a resection of the tibia; and means for selectively adjusting the angular alignment of the guide means with respect to the lateral-medial axis perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the tibia, characterised in that it further comprises: a guide block (14) having an anterior surface (16) and opposed proximal (18) and distal (20) surfaces including an axial opening (22) alignable with the longitudinal axis of the tibial canal, the guide block (14) being adapted for attachment to a tibial trial base (26) having an axial aperture (29); location means for locating the proper degree of rotational alignment of the tibial trial base (26) with respect to the longitudinal axis of the tibia to assure the proper coverage and alignment with a mating femoral component; the guide means being adjustable for allowing a wedge-shaped resection of the tibia to be made to accommodate a tibial tray component (90) having a preselected internal distal surface corresponding to that of the resected tibia, the guide means being mountable to the anterior surface (16) of the guide block (14); and means (66,70) for connecting the guide block (14) to the tibial trial base (26) during resection comprising a handle (32) having a central axis with opposed proximal (34) and distal (36) ends, the distal end (36) including means for interlocking the guide block (14) to the tibial trial base (26), such that the handle (32) may remain fixed to the tibial trial base (26) during the resection process.

Dwg.1/4

L14 ANSWER 16 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-182843 [22] WPIX
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1992-138065
 TITLE: Surgical **instrument** for facilitating accurate
osteotomy cuts in **bone** - has
 calibration arm elevated above pedestal member and
 affixed by way of fastener with second pedestal
 pivotable.
 DERWENT CLASS: P31
 INVENTOR(S): ALCERMES, S L; LOMBARDO, M A
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ALCH-I) ALCERMES S L
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 5112334	A	19920512	(199222)*		5<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 5112334	A	US 1990-604077	19901025

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1990-604077 19901025

AN 1992-182843 [22] WPIX

AB US 5112334 A UPAB: 19931006

The drill guide and template comprise a template and handle connected by a lockable universal joint. The handle further comprises a bent shaft. A template is provided with pins so that the template can be set into **bone** when accurately placed against a resected bony surface.

The universal joint comprises a ball and socket joint with **slots** for increased adaptability. A threaded nut grips the ball against a distal end of the bent shaft. Tightening the nut onto shaft locks the ball in a selected position.

USE - In orthopaedic surgery.

1/4

L14 ANSWER 17 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991-309981 [42] WPIX
 CROSS REFERENCE: 1991-185078 [25]
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1991-237682
 TITLE: Upper tibial **osteotomy** system - includes
 cutting wedge from **bone** using first guide
 assembly to cut first **slot** partially through
bone.
 DERWENT CLASS: P32
 INVENTOR(S): BURDULIS, A G; HOFMANN, A A
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (INTE-N) INTERMEDICS ORTHOPE
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 5053039	A	19911001	(199142)*		<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 5053039	A	US 1991-691394	19910425

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1989-407244 19890914; US
1991-691394 19910425

AN 1991-309981 [42] WPIX

CR 1991-185078 [25]

AB US 5053039 A UPAB: 19930928

The system for performing an upper tibia **osteotomy** comprises cutting a wedge from the **bone** using a first guide assembly to cut a first **slot** partially through a **bone** and a second guide assembly to cut a second intersecting **slot** to define a wedge shaped **bone** segment.

An external compressor **device** draws the **osteotomy** closed by plastics deformation of the unsevered portion of the **bone**. The **bone** is secured by a plate and screws.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For performing **osteotomy** such as in an upper portion of a tibia, in order to reorient an end surface portion of a **bone** to properly align the anatomic and mechanical ones of abutting **bones**.

28/31

L14 ANSWER 18 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991-297034 [41] WPIX

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1991-227619

TITLE: Knee joint prosthesis tibia section - has anchoring sleeve inserted into **slot** bore with spongiosa core retaining cavity.

DERWENT CLASS: P32

INVENTOR(S): DUFEK, P; HENSSGE, E J; KOLLER, W; SCHOLZ, J; KOELLER, W

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SGIM-N) S & G IMPLANTS GMBH

COUNTRY COUNT: 15

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 450121	A	19911009	(199141)*		<--
	R:	AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI LU NL SE			
US 5217498	A	19930608	(199324)		10<--
EP 450121	B1	19941123	(199445)	GE	8<--
	R:	AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE			
DE 59007771	G	19950105	(199506)		<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 450121	A	EP 1990-106470	19900404
US 5217498	A Div ex	US 1990-629231	19901217
		US 1992-887423	19920521
EP 450121	B1	EP 1990-106470	19900404
DE 59007771	G	DE 1990-507771	19900404
		EP 1990-106470	19900404

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
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DE 59007771 G Based on EP 450121

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: EP 1990-106470 19900404

AN 1991-297034 [41] WPIX

AB EP 450121 A UPAB: 19930928

The tibia part of a knee joint prosthesis has an anchoring stem inserted in the tibia marrow cavity. The stem (10) consists of a cylindrical sleeve (11), inserted in a stat bore (201) of the tibia to section the spongiosa core (205).

It is of metal, or other material compatible with the body tissue. It has an end plate (20) at right angles to it, and parallel to the horizontal or slightly inclined bore resection surface (206).

ADVANTAGE - Blood vessels can grow as far as the marrow cavity, and large areas to absorb bending loads.
1/10

ABEQ US 5217498 A UPAB: 19931116

A cylindrical sleeve (11) is insertable into a cylindrical **slotted** drilled hole (201) of the tibia with an interior (12) accommodating the spongiosa nucleus (205) of the **slotted** drilled hole (201). It is fabricated from a metallic material or some other suitable, body-compatible material.

The securing shank (60) is disposed at a right angle to the terminal plate (20) and extends parallelly to the horizontal or slightly inclined **osteotomy** area (206).

USE - In a tibial portion of a knee joint endoprosthesis with a securing shank (10) inserted into the medullar cavity of the tibia.
Dwg.5/10

ABEQ EP 450121 B UPAB: 19950102

The tibia part of a kneejoint endoprosthesis, which for introducing it into the medullary cavity in the tibia has an anchoring-stem provided at one end with a tibia-head terminal-plate for fastening the hinge parts of the prosthesis, where the anchoring-stem (10) consists of a cylindrical sleeve (11) which may be introduced into a cylindrical slit (201) bored in the tibia and receive in the space (12) inside it the spongy care (205) of the bored slit (201), the sleeve (11) standing at right angles to the terminal plate (20) which runs in parallel with the horizontal or slightly inclined **bone** resection face (206), and consisting of a metallic or other suitable bodily-compatible material and exhibiting in its cylindrical shell (13) a number of openings (15), characterised in that the edges (15a) bounding the openings (15) in the sleeve (11) are made like knifeblades, that in the space (12) inside it the sleeve (11) exhibits a second body (31) shaped in the form of a sleeve which rests against the face (11a) of the wall inside the sleeve and is provided with a number of openings (35) which coincide with the openings (15) in the sleeve (11), the edges (35a) bounding the individual openings (35) in the sleeve-shaped body (31) being made like knifeblades, that the sleeve-shaped inner body (31) is prolonged at its top end (31a) up into the region of an opening (22) made in the middle of the terminal plate (20) and is provided at its top end next the inner wall (35a) with engagement dogs (32) for a **tool** (40) which may be mounted, on the sleeve-shaped body (31) and brought into operative connection with it for the purpose of twisting the sleeve-shaped body (31) about its longitudinal centreline.

Dwg.1/5

L14 ANSWER 19 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-328449 [44] WPIX

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1990-251428

TITLE: Internal saw for **osteotomy** - has guide shaft
and plug with adjustable spacer ring.
DERWENT CLASS: P31
INVENTOR(S): BAUMGART, R; BETZ, A
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BAUM-I) BAUMGART R; (BETZ-I) BETZ A
COUNTRY COUNT: 16
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
DE 3921973	C	19901031	(199044)*		<--
WO 9100061	A	19910110	(199105)		<--
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB IT LU NL SE					
W: CA JP US					
EP 432260	A	19910619	(199125)		<--
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI LU NL SE					
JP 04500771	W	19920213	(199213)		5<--
US 5211645	A	19930518	(199321)		7<--
EP 432260	B1	19950712	(199532)	GE	8<--
R: CH DK ES FR GB IT LI NL SE					

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
DE 3921973	C	DE 1989-3921973	19890704
EP 432260	A	EP 1990-911602	19900704
JP 04500771	W	JP 1990-510815	19900704
US 5211645	A	WO 1990-EP1079	19900704
		US 1991-656053	19910304
EP 432260	B1	EP 1990-911602	19900704
		WO 1990-EP1079	19900704

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 5211645	A Based on	WO 9100061
EP 432260	B1 Based on	WO 9100061

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 1989-3921973 19890704

AN 1990-328449 [44] WPIX

AB DE 3921973 C UPAB: 19930928

The internal saw guide is used in surgery. It should consist of an elongated shaft (10) from which a plug (20) extends centrally at one end and is grooved out (23) parallel to its axis (21) to continue in an aligned groove (14) in the shaft (10).

A spacer sleeve (30) fitted to the plug can adjust lengthways and be located as required.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Surgery, tubular **bone osteotomy**.

Corticalis circularly separated at any point from the marrow space without damaging periosteum.

1/3

ABEQ US 5211645 A UPAB: 19931114

The guide for an internal saw for the **osteotomy** of long tubular **bones** has an elongate stem. A mandrel projects centrally from one end of the stem.

In the peripheral surface parallel with its axis, there is recessed a longitudinal groove which continues in the stem and through it in a

longitudinal recess orientated in alignment with the longitudinal groove. It also has a spacer sleeve adapted to be longitudinally displaced and fixed on the mandrel.

ADVANTAGE - Reduced risk of damage to periosteum.

Dwg.2/3

ABEQ EP 432260 B UPAB: 19950818

Device for guiding an internal saw (43) for the **osteotomy** of long tubular **bones** (50), having an elongated shank (10) in which is formed, parallel to its longitudinal axis, an eccentric bore (14) for accommodating a shaft (42) carrying the internal saw (43), characterised by a spindle (20) which projects centrally from one end of the shank (10) and in the circumferential face of which is recessed, parallel to its axis (21), a longitudinal **slot** (23) which extends in the eccentric bore (14) which is provided in the shank (10) and is aligned with the longitudinal **slot** (23), and by a distance sleeve (30) which can be displaced longitudinally on and fixed in position on the spindle (20).

Dwg.2/3

L14 ANSWER 20 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989-193868 [27] WPIX
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1989-148296
 TITLE: Condylar knee prosthesis alignment system - has measuring rod with two fastening arms and guide rail with arrestable measuring slide carriage.
 DERWENT CLASS: P31 P32
 INVENTOR(S): WEHRLI, U
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PROT-N) PROTEK AG
 COUNTRY COUNT: 6
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 322363	A	19890628	(198927)*	GE	13<--
R: CH DE FR GB LI					
US 4938762	A	19900703	(199029)		<--
EP 322363	B1	19921230	(199301)	GE	15<--
R: CH DE FR GB LI					
DE 3877174	G	19930211	(199307)		<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 322363	A	EP 1988-810867	19881216
US 4938762	A	US 1988-281676	19881208
EP 322363	B1	EP 1988-810867	19881216
DE 3877174	G	DE 1988-3877174	19881216
		EP 1988-810867	19881216

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DE 3877174	G Based on	EP 322363

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: CH 1987-4904 19871216
 AN 1989-193868 [27] WPIX
 AB EP 322363 A UPAB: 19930923

The alignment system for the implantation of a condylar total knee prosthesis comprises a measuring bar (1) secured by arms (2) parallel to the tibia (T). A guide rail (9) on the bar has a measuring scale (10) for a lockable slide carrier (11), which can be accurately set alongside the knee, while at the side of the slide carrier is a removable cutter block (15), movable on guide bars at right angles to the frontal plane, forming a lockable jig for the **osteotomy** surgery.

An alignment bar (20) on the measuring bar forms an extension as far as the pelvis, having at its top end an alignment **instrument** (26,27) movable along and at right angles to it and lockable. Thus a datum point on the pelvis adjusts or checks the correct position of the tibia during the surgery.

ADVANTAGE - Simple, accurate design and improved access during surgery.

1/9

ABEQ EP 322363 B UPAB: 19930923

Positioning **device** for the implantation of total condylar knee prostheses using tension **devices** for the structures surrounding the knee, which relates to the tibia, comprising a sighting element (26,27) for alignment of the leg axis, which is aimed at a landmark on the pelvic **bone**, characterised by a measuring rod (1) with at least two attachment arms (2) for lateral attachment on the tibia (T), parallel to the tibia longitudinal axis, a guide rail (9) of the measuring rod (1) having a fixable measuring carriage (11), which can be slid in longitudinal direction, its position in the longitudinal direction being exactly determinable by means of a graduated scale of length (10) next to the knee to be operated, on the side of the measuring carriage a removable cutting block (15) as a gauge for the **osteotomies** disposed in such a way that it can be put into position in front of the knee, movable at right angles to the frontal plane on guide pins (13) located on the measuring carriage (11) and parallel to the tibia longitudinal axis on the guide rail (9), and which can be fixed in a predetermined position, attached to the measuring rod is an alignment bar (20), which forms the extension of the measuring rod (1) in the direction of the pelvis and has a length such that its end reaches to the pelvis, on the upper end on the alignment bar a movable sighting element (26,27) being disposed, which element can be moved and fixed along the alignment bar and at a right angle to the sagittal plane for adjustment so that the correct position of the lower leg (T) can be set or checked during the operation by means of a certain point of reference (B) on the pelvic **bone**.

1/9

ABEQ US 4938762 A UPAB: 19930923

The system comprises a measuring rod (1) parallel to the longitudinal axis of the tibia (T) having at least two attachment arms (2) for lateral attachment to the outside of the tibia (T). A guide rail (9) is connected to the measuring rod having a measuring scale (10) and an adjustable measuring carriage (11) to which a cutting block (15) for performing the necessary **osteotomies** is fixed for movement in tow direction.

The cutting block can be siplaced and fixed in such a way that, by **slots** in, the **osteotomy** can be carried out at the right place. For determining the position, there is attached to the measuring rod an alignment bar (20) which forms the continuation of the measuring rod toward the pelvis and has a length such that the end reaches to the pelvis.

USE - A reference system for the implantation of condylar total knee prosthese.@@

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1988-167382
 TITLE: Locating **device** for precise **osteotomy**
bone cuts - comprises locator **blade** and
 saw guide positioned in plane parallel to **blade**
 .
 DERWENT CLASS: P32
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (REES-I) REESE H W
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 4757810	A	19880719	(198831)*		5<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 4757810	A	US 1986-889089	19860723

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1986-889089 19860723

AN 1988-219554 [31] WPIX

AB US 4757810 A UPAB: 20060616

A first member includes a locator **blade** capable of being positioned in a first **bone** cut. A second movable member is slidably mounted on the first member. A saw guide member extends from the second member and is movable with it. The saw guide member includes a **slot** positioned therein in a plane parallel to the locator **blade**.

A scale and a drive mechanism precisely position the saw guide member relative to the locator **blade**. After the first **bone** cut has been made, the hand-held **device** is positioned to place the locator **blade** in that first saw cut to position the saw **blade** member the desired distance away from the locator **blade** and in a plane parallel to the plane on the locator **blade**.

USE - The **osteotomy device** allows the precise positioning of two spaced apart **bone** cuts.
 Dwg./4

L14 ANSWER 22 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987-134361 [19] WPIX

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1987-100413

TITLE: **Device** for femur neck **osteo-synthesis**
 in intertrochanterian **osteotomy** - arched rod
 with both ends threaded and wedge-shaped washer and nut
 on one end.

DERWENT CLASS: P31
 INVENTOR(S): ABRAMOV, Y U G; EZHOV, Y U I
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (GOKI) GORKII KIROV MEDICAL INS
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
SU 1258398	A	19860923	(198719)*		3<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
SU 1258398	A	SU 1984-3724880	19840406

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: SU 1984-3724880 19840406

AN 1987-134361 [19] WPIX

AB SU 1258398 A UPAB: 19930922

The **device** for osteosynthesis of the femur in intertrochanterian **osteotomy** includes a plate joined to a rod with a threaded end, a nut and a shaped washer. The rod (1) is bent in an arch **shape**, and its second end is threaded and bears a **wedge**-shaped washer (8) and nut (10). The plate (5) is joined to the rod (1) with the possibility of motion. The part of the rod (1) between its threaded ends is flat.

ADVANTAGE - This construction of the **device** for osteosynthesis of the femur in intertrochanterian **osteotomy** reduces the trauma of the operation. Bul.35/23.9.86
2/2

L14 ANSWER 23 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985-263114 [42] WPIX

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1985-196734

TITLE: Dental implant and **tool** for prosthesis fastening - cuts opening in jaw **bone** and is then left in place to support false tooth etc..

DERWENT CLASS: P32

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SCOR-I) SCORTECCI G

COUNTRY COUNT: 35

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 8504321	A	19851010	(198542)*	FR	24<--
RW: AT BE CF CG CH CM DE GB IT LI LU ML MR NL SE SN TD TG					
W: AU BG DK FI JP KP LK MC MG MW NO RO SD SU US					
FR 2561907	A	19851004	(198546)		<--
AU 8541506	A	19851101	(198607)		<--
NO 8504787	A	19860210	(198613)		<--
DK 8505493	A	19860123	(198647)		<--
EP 214962	A	19870325	(198712)	FR	<--
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE					
FI 8603923	A	19860929	(198727)		<--
US 4722687	A	19880202	(198808)		<--
US 4789337	A	19881206	(198851)		<--
US 4815974	A	19890328	(198915)		<--
CA 1267307	A	19900403	(199018)		<--
EP 214962	B	19900606	(199023)		<--
R: AT BE CH DE GB IT LI LU NL SE					
DE 3578037	G	19900712	(199029)		<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 8504321	A	WO 1985-FR64	19850329
EP 214962	A	EP 1985-901464	19850329
US 4722687	A	US 1986-810370	19860523

US 4789337	A	US 1987-139257	19871229
US 4815974	A	US 1987-139258	19871229

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: FR 1984-5129 19840329

AN 1985-263114 [42] WPIX

AB WO 8504321 A UPAB: 19930925

The implant is so designed that it can be used to cut an opening in the jaw **bone**, in which the implant is to be fitted. The implant (1) is in the form of a shaft (2) with an integrally formed disc (3) at one end. The disc has teeth arranged around its periphery, whilst additional teeth (22) are formed on the shaft (2).

The **tool** is pressed against the side of the jawbone so that the disc cuts a horizontal **slot** and the shaft cuts a vertical **slot**. After cutting these **slots** the **tool** is left in the jawbone and a false tooth attached to the threaded end (6) of the shaft.

ADVANTAGE - Permanent fixture by an implant-**tool** combination.

1/15

ABEQ EP 214962 B UPAB: 19930925

Self-drilling implant (1) for insertion either in the mandible or the maxilla **bones**, serving as an artificial root, the dental implant being so designed as to, at the same time, constitute its own insertion **tool** and comprising a shaft (10), called a "false stump", for mounting fixed dental prostheses (9), with the upper end (7) of the shaft (10) mentioned being provided with a stay (6) on which the dental prosthesis is mounted, and comprising a part means for rotating the implant about its axis, characterised in that the other end (2) of the shaft (10) comprises a fluted portion (12) serving as a vertical milling cutter active also in the lateral direction and ending in one or several portion(s) (3) vertically of the longitudinal axis, serving as a rotary milling cutter (5), whereby it is possible with said implant **tool** (1) to effect a micro-**osteotomy** simultaneously in the horizontal plane and in the vertical plane through cutting in the lateral direction, as well as a lateral insertion of the implant.

ABEQ US 4722687 A UPAB: 19930925

A flat circular wheel has cutting teeth on its periphery. The wheel has a diameter that is several times its thickness. An elongated shaft is secured coaxially to the wheel and has milling surfaces that extend from the wheel a distance which is several times greater than the thickness of the wheel and several times greater than the diameter of the milling surfaces.

The diameter of the wheel is several times greater than the diameter of the milling surfaces. A portion of the shaft extending beyond the milling surfaces in a direction away from the wheel permits the releasable securement of the implant to a dental drill.

USE - Dental implant that serves as its own cutting **tool** for forming a T-shaped **slot** in a human tooth to receive the implant.

ABEQ US 4789337 A UPAB: 19930925

The method of positioning a dental implant comprises cutting a **slot** in a tooth with a **tool** comprising a shaft having a cutter wheel at one end of relatively large diameter. Relatively small cutter wheels are spaced apart from the relatively large wheel and from each other along the shaft. The **tool** is removed from the **slot**.

An implant placed in the **slot** comprises a shaft having at one end a relatively large diameter wheel and a number of relatively small

wheels spaced apart along the shaft from the relatively large wheel and from each other. The relatively large wheel of the implant have a thickness slightly greater than that of the large wheel of the cutter wheel, to wedge the implant in the tooth.

USE - Implant for securing fixed dental prosthesis.

ABEQ US 4815974 A UPAB: 19930925

The method involves cutting a **slot** in a jaw **bone** with a **tool** comprising a shaft hving a relatively large dia. flat cutter wheel at one end. Smaller cutter wheels are spaced apart from the large wheel and from each other along the shaft. The cutting is effected by moving the shaft normal to its axis so that the fla cutter wheel moves into the jaw **bone** while remaining in a single plane.

Upon removing the **tool** from the **slot**, an implant is placed in the **slot** comprising a shaft having at one end a large dia. wheel, with smaller wheels spaced apart along the shaft. The large wheel of the implant has a thickness slightly greater than that of the large wheel of the cutter wheel. Hence the implant is wedged in the jaw **bone**, the placing of the implant being effected by moving the implant shaft normal to its axis so that the large dia. wheel moves into the **slot** while remaining in a single plane.

USE - For a dental implant for the fixing of dental prostheses.

L14 ANSWER 24 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985-218310 [36] WPIX

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1985-164023

TITLE: Fracture or **osteotomy bone** parts
fixing **device** - has two holders each with
adjustable pins and coupled to link via linkage with axis
of pivot perpendicular to long axis of link.

DERWENT CLASS: P31 P32

INVENTOR(S): CLAES, L; GERNGROSS, H; MEIER, R

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CIEG) CIE GEN PROD IND SYNTHES; (STRA) INST STRAUMANN AG
REINHARD; (SYNT-N) SYNTHES AG

COUNTRY COUNT: 7

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 153546	A	19850904	(198536)*	GE	35<--
R: AT DE FR GB SE					
US 4714076	A	19871222	(198801)		<--
CH 663347	A	19871215	(198803)		<--
EP 153546	B	19880127	(198804)	GE	<--
R: AT DE FR GB SE					
DE 3468975	G	19880303	(198810)		<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 153546	A	EP 1984-810116	19840308
US 4714076	A	US 1984-680664	19841212

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: CH 1984-230 19840119

AN 1985-218310 [36] WPIX

AB EP 153546 A UPAB: 19930925

The **device** has two holders (13,15) for **bone** parts
(1a,1b) and a link (17) joining the two holders and connecting to each via

a linkage that can be fixed in different positions. The holders are attached to the **bone** by pins. Each linkage (23,25) defines an axis of pivot at right angles to the long axis of the holders and of the link.

At least one of the holders (15) has one or more pins (19) that can pivot and that can slide along a guide (49) with a spherical outer surface and a **slot**. The guide is compressed into the holder so that the pin projecting through it is clamped.

ADVANTAGE - No ball joints is needed between the two holders and the link that joins them and consequently no loss of rigidity. Adjustability remains adequate however.

2/9

ABEQ EP 153546 B UPAB: 19930925

Setting **device**, for the setting of **bone** pieces (1a,1b), with two elongate holders (13,15), in which pins (19) intended for engagement into the **bone** pieces (1a,1b) are resettable in their own longitudinal direction and clampable fast, and an elongate connecting member (17), which at mutually remote ends is connected with the end facing it of one of the holders (13,15) through a respective hinge joint (23,25) fixable in different pivotal positions, characterised thereby, that each of both these hinge joints (23,25) displays a hinge pin (63,73) defining a pivot axis at right angles to the longitudinal direction of the respective holder (13,15) and of the connecting member (17) and that at least one holder (15) with retaining and clamping means (41,45,47) retains at least one guide body (49), which guides one of the pins (19) displaceably, to be pivotable in three dimensions and clampable fast in different pivotal settings.

ABEQ US 4714076 A UPAB: 19930925

The **bone**-setting **appts.** comprises two elongated holders which are joined by an elongated connecting link. Pins which can be screwed into **bone** elements are held in each holder so that they can be rotated around their axis, moved along that axis, and clamped. At least one holder comprises spherical guide bodies, each of which holds a pin in so that the pin can be pivoted in space.

The connecting link comprises a sleeve and a stud which is held in the sleeve in such a manner that it can be shifted in the axial direction and pivoted, and which, in order to generate a force which presses the **bone** elements against each other, can, by a tensioning screw inserted in it, be pulled against one end of sleeve and clamped in various pivoting and sliding positions by a clamping screws.

ADVANTAGE - The **device** offers many adjusting possibilities for setting the **bone** elements but is, nevertheless, very rigid in the clamped state and also relatively small and easy to handle.

L14 ANSWER 25 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982-P0286E [43] WPIX

TITLE: Fixing **device** of osteosynthesis compression plate - has **slots** in plate with sloping walls to keep torque applied to round-headed screw constant.

DERWENT CLASS: P31 P32

INVENTOR(S): KLAUE, K

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SYNT-N) SYNTHES AG

COUNTRY COUNT: 4

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
GB 2096900	A	19821027	(198243)*		7<--
GB 2096900	B	19840912	(198437)		<--

US 4513744	A	19850430 (198520)	<--
CA 1190107	A	19850709 (198532)	<--
CH 650915	A	19850830 (198538)	<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
GB 2096900	A	GB 1982-7692	19820316
US 4513744	A	US 1982-441633	19821115

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: CH 1981-1773 19810316

AN 1982-P0286E [43] WPIX

AB GB 2096900 A UPAB: 19930915

The osteosynthesis compression plate (1) is provided with **slots** (7) having walls (11) tapering inwardly and downwardly with varying slope. This maintains the torque on a screw (3) inserted into a **bone** through the **slot** until the screw is fully seated in the **slot**.

The slope of the walls of the **slots** varies so that the travel of a point at the centre of the screw head defines a curve as the screw advances. The curve can be parabolic, elliptical, hyperbolic or arcuate.

1c/7

ABEQ GB 2096900 B UPAB: 19930915

A system for stabilising a **bone** fracture or an **osteotomy** in compression osteosynthesis comprising a plate to be positioned on the **bone** to be treated, and at least one roundheaded screw for holding the **bone** sections relative to the plate, the plate having at least one elongate hole, the longitudinal walls of the hole being tapered downwardly and inwardly to provide a support for the screw head as the screw is advanced into the **bone**, the slope of the walls being varied in such a way that the torque required to advance the screw is maintained substantially constant until the screw is seated in the **slot**.

ABEQ US 4513744 A UPAB: 19930915

The compression plate has an upper surface, a lower surface to be placed next to the **bone**, and at least one elongated hole. The walls of the hole are sloped downwardly, toward the lower surface, and inwardly. An end wall of the hole has a camming portion curved convexly toward the centre of the hole.

The camming portion extends from the upper surface to a point adjacent the lower surface. The plate is positioned on the **bone** to be treated, its lower surface placed next to the **bone**.

USE - For stabilizing a **bone** fracture or an **osteotomy** in compression osteosynthesis.

L14 ANSWER 26 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982-H3126E [25] WPIX

TITLE: **Bone** fracture setting device - has setting plate with elongated hole, whose walls form slide path for setting screw head, with screw in angular position.

DERWENT CLASS: P31 P32 P54

INVENTOR(S): KLAUE, K

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SYNT-N) SYNTHES AG

COUNTRY COUNT: 9

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 53999	A	19820616	(198225)*	GE	29<--
R: BE CH DE FR LI SE					
GB 2091105	A	19820728	(198230)		<--
GB 2134795	A	19840822	(198434)		<--
GB 2134796	A	19840822	(198434)		<--
CA 1174928	A	19840925	(198443)		<--
US 4493317	A	19850115	(198505)		<--
GB 2134795	B	19850605	(198523)		<--
GB 2091105	B	19850612	(198524)		<--
GB 2134796	B	19850619	(198525)		<--
CH 651192	A	19850913	(198542)		<--
EP 53999	B	19870318	(198711)	GE	<--
R: BE CH DE FR LI SE					
DE 3176005	G	19870423	(198717)		<--
DE 3177052	G	19890622	(198926)		<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 53999	A	EP 1981-810467	19811120
GB 2091105	A	GB 1984-7094	19840319
GB 2134795	A	GB 1984-7095	19840319
GB 2134796	A	GB 1981-34863	19811119
US 4493317	A	US 1981-321602	19811116

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: CH 1980-8599 19801120

AN 1982-H3126E [25] WPIX

AB EP 53999 A UPAB: 19930915

A fractured **bone** is set by screws and a setting plate (12). The screws have round heads (17) with a spherical undersurface. The plate has a number of elongated holes (10) to receive the screws.

The holes are formed by a spherical headed milling cutter so that the side walls curve inwards.

The heads of the screws are guided by the **slots** and are inserted at an angle (beta) of up to 45 deg. As the screws are tightened the heads slide along the **slots** by an amount equal to at least one third of the shank diameter (d).

2

ABEQ US 4493317 A UPAB: 19930915

The surgical **device** comprises an elongated plate having a top surface, a bottom surface for application to a **bone** and a number of elongated holes. Each hole has surfaces along each side sloping inwardly and downwardly.

The width of the holes transversely to their longitudinal axis are constant along their length and the length greater than the width by at least one third the width. There is an undercut surface on the bottom of each of the holes at both ends. The holes are symmetrical about a centre line across the width of the holes.

USE - For the stabilization of broken **bones** and for use in compression osteosynthesis.

ABEQ GB 2134795 B UPAB: 19930915

A system for the stabilisation of broken **bones** and for use in compression osteosynthesis comprising an elongate plate having a top surface and a bottom surface for application to a **bone**, a

plurality of elongate holes in said plate and a plurality of screws adapted to pass through said holes to engage the **bone**, each of said screws having a head, there being surfaces along each side of each of said holes to provide for sliding movement of said screw heads axially of said plate, the bottom edge of said holes being bevelled, undercut or flared to permit angular passage of said screws through said holes.

ABEQ GB 2134796 B UPAB: 19930915

A drill guide for drilling holes in a **bone**, said guide comprising a drill socket and a ball-shaped bearing, said socket being attached to said bearing in a position eccentric to the centre of the ball-shaped bearing.

ABEQ GB 2091105 B UPAB: 19930915

A surgical **device** for the stabilisation of broken **bones** and for use in compression osteosynthesis comprising an elongate plate having a top surface, a bottom surface for application to a **bone** and a plurality of elongate holes, each of said holes having a surface along each side sloping inwardly and downwardly, and an undercut surface at the bottom of each of said holes at at least one end thereof.

ABEQ EP 53999 B UPAB: 19930915

Device for stabilizing the region of a fracture or of an **osteotomy** in compression osteosynthesis, consisting of a plate (12) which is intended to bear on the region of the **bone** (14) to be stabilized and which can be fixed to the **bone** parts by means of ball-headed screws (16; 32-37), the plate (12) having at least one elongate hole (10), of which the walls on its longitudinal sides form for the screw head (17) an abutment (23) lowered relative to the plate surface and extending parallel to the longitudinal axis (L) of the hole, characterized in that, on the side of the plate (12) adjacent to the **bone**, the edge of the hole (10) is offset outwards relative to the clear hole width by means of a bevel at least on the end face of the hole (10) located near the fracture.

L14 ANSWER 27 OF 27 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979-H8291B [37] WPIX

TITLE: **Bone osteotomy instrument** -
has one chisel with **slot** and limiters with
slides and lead-screws to prevent trauma.

DERWENT CLASS: P31

INVENTOR(S): ANDRIANOV, V L; KULIEV, A M

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (TRAU-R) TRAUMAT ORTHOPAED

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
SU 635979	A	19781210	(197937)*		<--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: SU 1975-2148003 19750624

AN 1979-H8291B [37] WPIX

AB SU 635979 A UPAB: 19930901

Traumatism of tissues, vessels and nerves beneath the cut **bone** is prevented with the **instrument** featuring limiter (3) with slides (6) and leadscrew (7). The limiters are fitted on the handle (1) which carries the prismatic stop (9), while one of the chisels (2) has a longitudinal **slot**. The **osteotomy** is carried out by placing a chisel below the **bone** spot subject to cutting so that stop (9) is around it. Spacing between the chisels is adjusted by the

leadscrews, guide (4) and limiter (3). During impacts on the chisels, the reaction is taken up by stop (9).

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S1	55400	BONE OR OSSIFICATION OR ORTHOPEDIC OR OSSEOUS OR OSTEO OR - OSTOLOGY OR SKELETAL OR SKELETON
S2	7626	S1 AND (EQUIPTMENT OR APPARATUS OR DEVICE OR TOOL OR INSTRUMENT)
S3	149	S2 AND (SAW (2N) NICK OR BLADE OR WEDGE (2N) SHAPE OR TRIMMER OR DUCTS OR SLOTS OR BONE (2N) TRIMMER)
S4	147	RD (unique items)
S5	24	S4 AND (ANGLE (2N) OBLIQUE OR RECIEV? (2N) CHANNEL OR SLOT OR WEDGESHAPE OR WEDGE (2N) SHAPE)
S6	24	RD (unique items)
S7	18	S6 AND PY<=2002
S8	0	S7 AND OSTEOTOMY
S9	1	S4 AND OSTEOTOMY
S10	202	SAW (2N) BLADE
S11	8	S10 AND S2
S12	8	RD (unique items)
S13	8	S9 OR S12

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13/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 15)
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02688496 295004491

The Acrobot system for total knee replacement
 Jakopec, Matjaz; Harris, Simon J; Baena, Ferdinando Rodriguez y; Gomes, Paula; Davies, Brian L
 Industrial Robot v30n1 PP: 61-66 2003
 ISSN: 0143-991X JRNL CODE: IRO
 WORD COUNT: 2755

...ABSTRACT: guides a small, special-purpose robot, called Acrobot, which is mounted on a gross positioning **device**. The Acrobot uses active constraint control, which constrains the motion to a pre-defined region...
 ...TEXT: a small, special-purpose robot, called Acrobot(R), which is mounted on a gross positioning **device**. The Acrobot uses active constraint control, which constrains the motion to a pre-defined region...

...with prosthetic implants. Typically, a TKR prosthesis consists of three components, one for each knee **bone**: tibia, femur and patella (Figure 1). To fit the prosthesis, each of the knee bones...

...components must be placed onto the bones with high precision, both with regard to the **bone** axes, and with regard to the mating surfaces between the **bone** and prosthesis.

Conventionally, the surgeon cuts the bones using an oscillating saw, together with a...

...can result in an accumulation of errors. Another source of error lies in the oscillating **saw**, as its **blade** tends to bounce off a hard part of the **bone** despite the guiding tools, which can result in a poor surface finish. To overcome the...

...images and plan the procedure: 3D models of the knee bones are built and the **bone** axes are determined. The surgeon then interactively decides the prosthesis type, size and placement (Figure...

...surgeon plan the procedure. Once the prosthesis model is in the correct position over the **bone** model, the planning software generates the constraint boundaries, which are then transferred to the intra...

...to its small working envelope, the Acrobot is placed on a six-axes gross positioning **device** (Plate 1), which moves the Acrobot to different optimal cutting locations around the knee. The...

...secondary encoders are fitted on each axis as a check for increased safety. Furthermore, the **device** is locked off when the **bone** is machined, and is only powered on for a short period between cutting two consecutive...

...rigidly link the robot base to the operating table. The Acrobot and the gross positioning **device** are covered with sterile drapes during the surgery, with the sterile cutter motor protruding through...

...bones do not move with respect to the robot base during the procedure. Two special **bone** clamps are rigidly clamped to the exposed parts of the tibia and femur. Each of the **bone** clamps is linked to a base frame (attached to the side rails of the table...

...outline (Figure 5). The plane part allows a flat plane to be cut into the **bone**, whereas the 2D outline part provides protection for the surrounding tissue. Each of the two...

...surgeon then acquires a set of randomly selected points (typically 20-30) on the exposed **bone** surface. The ICP algorithm then registers the **bone** by matching this set of points to the pre-operative **bone** surface model.

Clinical application

After being successfully tested on plastic phantom bones and cadavers, the ...

...cases were performed to test the surgical protocol and anatomical registration, but without cutting the **bone**, whereas the rest of the cases involved cutting the **bone** as well.

Figure 4

Figure 5

The procedure was as follows: a CT scan of...

...the registration points, and confirmed by real-time display. In all cases involving cutting the **bone** with the aid of the robot, the fit of the prosthesis components onto the **bone** was very good. Furthermore, the components were found to mate correctly, giving proper **bone** alignment and a good range of motion.

Conclusions

A safe robotic surgery system for TKR...

...M. and Waugh, W. (1985), "Tibiofemoral alignment and the results of knee replacement", Journal of **Bone** and Joint Surgery, Vol. 67-B No. 4, pp. 551-6.

Zhang, Z. (1994), "Iterative...

13/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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01472409 01-23397
Making lasers more productive
Hermanns, Christoph
Manufacturing Engineering v119n1 PP: 42-50 Jul 1997
ISSN: 0361-0853 JRNL CODE: MFE
WORD COUNT: 1874

ABSTRACT: A growing number of companies have made the laser their **tool** of choice for cutting and contouring sheetmetal, whether standalone or integrated into fully automated flexible...

...material. With simple changes in operating parameters, such as irradiation time and intensity, a single **tool** can weld, cut, drill, and do surface treatment, and that **tool** will not wear. Now, laser sources with exceptionally high beam quality, like the CO2 SLAB...
...TEXT: builders can do the work ahead

growing number of companies have made the laser their **tool** of choice for cutting and contouring sheetmetal, whether standalone or integrated into fully automated flexible...

...material. With simple changes in operating parameters, such as irradiation time and intensity, a single **tool** can weld, cut, drill, and do surface treatment, and that **tool** will not wear.

Now laser sources with exceptionally high beam quality, like the CO2 SLAB
...

...filled just once a year, so the bottle can be integrated into the resonator. The **tool** runs in standby mode during positioning, when laser power is not necessary, which also cuts...if the acceleration is up to 5 g.

The midsized part in Figure 4, a **saw blade**, has a complex contour requiring prolonged cutting, but piercing operations are limited.

Positioning time is...
...the right side.

A special mechanical design allows finished parts to be separated from the **skeleton**. The gantry picks up and moves the **skeleton** to a separate table. An optional robot automatically sorts finished parts. This type of system...

...inside several plants using lasers to machine chassis parts and Kevlar panels and clad machine **tool** components with alloys.

(Photograph Omitted)

Captioned as: Machine builders must work with laser suppliers to...

13/3,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 285)
DIALOG(R)File 285:BioBusiness(R)
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00998898

Influence of irrigation solutions on oscillating **bone saw**
blade performance.

Ark T W; Neal J G; Thacker J G; Edlich R F
Dep. Plast. Surg., University Va. Health Sci. Cent., Charlottesville, VA 22908,
USA.

Journal of Biomedical Materials Research Vol.43, No.2, p.108-112, 1998.

Influence of irrigation solutions on oscillating **bone saw**
blade performance.

ABSTRACT: The influence of irrigation on **bone** cutting was determined by measuring the biomechanical performance of a **bone** cutting saw during irrigation with various solutions. Solutions of 0.9% saline and 10, 20...

...solution of poloxamer-188 was judged to be the superior irrigant because it successfully maintained **bone** temperature at a controlled level without interfering with the rate of **bone** removal.

...DESCRIPTORS: OSCILLATING **BONE** SAW...
...**SKELETAL** SYSTEM...

...**SKELETAL** SYSTEM

...SUBJECT CODES & NAMES: METHODS, MATERIALS & **APPARATUS**

13/3,K/4 (Item 2 from file: 285)
DIALOG(R)File 285:BioBusiness(R)
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00789315

Split stem surgical **saw blade**: US PATENT-5496325. March 5,
1996.

McLees D J

2623 Virginia Ave., Everett, Wash. 98201, USA.

Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents
Volumell84, No.1, March 5, p.265, 1996.

PATENT NUMBER: US 5496325 PATENT DATE: March 5, 1996 (19960305)

PATENT CLASSIFICATION CODE: 606082000

Split stem surgical **saw blade**: US PATENT-5496325. March 5, 1996.

...DESCRIPTORS: **BONE CUTTING**

...SUBJECT CODES & NAMES: METHODS, MATERIALS & **APPARATUS**

13/3,K/5 (Item 3 from file: 285)
DIALOG(R)File 285:BioBusiness(R)
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00614618

Tibial resector guide: US PATENT-5306276. April 26, 1994.

Johnson T S; Lane R A; Petersen T D; Nichols C; Howard J R
Fort Wayne, Ind., USA.

Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents
Volumell61, No.4, April 26, p.2499, 1994.

PATENT NUMBER: US 5306276 PATENT DATE: April 26, 1994 (19940426)

PATENT CLASSIFICATION CODE: 606086000

...DESCRIPTORS: **ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY...**

...SURGICAL **SAW BLADE**

...SUBJECT CODES & NAMES: METHODS, MATERIALS & **APPARATUS**

13/3,K/6 (Item 4 from file: 285)
DIALOG(R)File 285:BioBusiness(R)
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00416680

Saw-blade for sawing living human **bone**: US

PATENT-5087261. Feb. 11, 1992.

Ryd L E S H; Bertilsson-Lindstrand A O; Toksvik-Larsen S
LUND, SWEDEN.

Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents
Volumell35, No.2, Feb. 11, p.838, 1992.

PATENT NUMBER: US 5087261 PATENT DATE: February 11, 1992 (19920211)

PATENT CLASSIFICATION CODE: 606082000

Saw-blade for sawing living human **bone**: US

PATENT-5087261. Feb. 11, 1992.

...DESCRIPTORS: **DEVICE;**

...SUBJECT CODES & NAMES: METHODS, MATERIALS & **APPARATUS;**

13/3,K/7 (Item 5 from file: 285)
DIALOG(R)File 285:BioBusiness(R)
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00365485

Patella track cutter and guide: US PATENT-5035699. July 30, 1991.

Coates B J

CORDOVA, TENN., USA.

Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents
Volumell28, No.5, July 30, p.2933, 1991.

PATENT NUMBER: US 5035699 PATENT DATE: July 30, 1991 (19910730)
PATENT CLASSIFICATION CODE: 606086000

...DESCRIPTORS: SURGICAL TOOL; BONE...

...BONE SAW BLADE

...SUBJECT CODES & NAMES: METHODS, MATERIALS & APPARATUS

13/3,K/8 (Item 6 from file: 285)
DIALOG(R)File 285:BioBusiness(R)
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00365484

Arcuate **osteotomy blade**: US PATENT-5035698. July 30, 1991.

Comparetto J E

CINCINNATI, OHIO, USA.

Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents
Volumell28, No.5, July 30, p.2933, 1991.

PATENT NUMBER: US 5035698 PATENT DATE: July 30, 1991 (19910730)

PATENT CLASSIFICATION CODE: 606082000

Arcuate **osteotomy blade**: US PATENT-5035698. July 30, 1991.

COMPANY NAMES: OHIO MEDICAL **INSTRUMENT CO.**, INC.

...DESCRIPTORS: SURGICAL TOOL; BONE...

...BONE SAW BLADE

...SUBJECT CODES & NAMES: METHODS, MATERIALS & APPARATUS